The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3320. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebels Anticipating the Fall of Richmond.

AFFAIRS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Mayor and Aldermen Imprisoned.

The City Occupied by the Troops Under Gen. Butler.

HIS PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.

The Rebel Gunboats Denounced as a Disgusting Fizzle.

Acknowledgments Regarding Affairs at Memphis.

SOUTHERN NEWS VIA CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 13.

The *Commercial* has the following Southern news:

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 6th inst., says that the telegraphic news from Richmond is painfully significant. Gen. McCLELLAN seems to have been preparing the same fate for Richmond that Gen. BUTLER and Commodore PORTER got up for New-Orleans.

The *Avalanche*, of the same date, says of affairs in New-Orleans, that Mayor MONROE and all the Aldermen have been arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and sent to prison. Great distress prevails in the city. Food of all kinds is extremely scarce. Flour is not to be had at any price. More of the Federal force is yet to be landed, and the river is full of Federal gunboats, mortarboats and transports.

The *Avalanche* says that the Congressional stampede from Richmond had a very depressing effect, and it was believed it foreshadowed the early evacuation of Virginia. The policy of evacuating every city is played out. We have but precious little more territory that we can spare.

The Memphis *Argus* says that the Confederate loss at Shiloh in killed and wounded was 7,000.

The Memphis *Argus*, in an article on gunboats, says: "Thus far it must be confessed our attempts with the gunboats on the river have been a disgusting fizzle. The people know it, and so does the Government."

A correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* says that 33 per cent. of Bishop POLK'S army was killed and wounded at Shiloh.

The *Avalanche*, of the 7th inst., says: "We have advices from New-Orleans up to Saturday, 11 A. M. Gen. BUTLER has taken the St. Charles Hotel for his headquarters. The Evans House on Poydras-street has been converted into a hospital. The Jackson Railroad dépôt was taken possession of on Saturday morning. The Federal pickets have been extended out as far as the crossing of the Jefferson and Jackson Railroads. Four gunboats and one transport started for Baton Rouge on Saturday morning. Several Federal regiments have been landed at New-Orleans. All the newspapers in New-Orleans are still published, though a Federal censor is placed over every office to examine all matter, and exclude whatever may prove inimicable to the Federal cause.

A proclamation from Gen. BUTLER was handed in to all the newspaper offices at New-Orleans, but they refused to publish it, when a guard was sent to the *True Delta* office, who took possession of it. Northern printers were then sent for, the proclamation set up, and worked off in the edition of the 2d instant, as follows:

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 1, 1862.

The City of New-Orleans and its environs, with all its interior and exterior defences, having surrendered to the combined naval and land forces of the United States, and being now in the occupation of the forces of the United States, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquillity, and enforce peace and quiet, under the laws and Constitution of the United States, the Major-General Commanding hereby proclaims the object and purposes of the Government of the United States in thus taking possession of New-Orleans and the State of Louisiana, and the rules and regulations by which the laws of the United States will be, for the present and during the state of war, enforced and maintained for the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States, as well as others who may have heretofore been in rebellion against their authority. Thrice before has the city of New-Orleans been rescued from the hands of a foreign Government and still more calamitous domestic insurrection, by the money and arms of the United States. It has of late been under the military control of the rebel forces, and at each time in the judgment of the commanders of the military forces holding it, it has been found necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by an administration of martial law. Even during the interim from its evacuation by the rebel soldiers and its actual possession by the soldiers of the United States, the civil authorities have found it necessary to call for the intervention of an armed body known as the "European Legion," to preserve the public tranquillity. The commanding General, therefore, will cause the city to be governed, until the restoration of the United States authority and his further orders, by martial law. All persons in arms against the United States are required to surrender themselves with their arms, equipments and munitions of war. The body known as the "European Legion," not being understood to be in arms against the United States, but organized to protect the lives and property of the citizens, are invited to still coöperate with the forces of the United States to that end, and so acting will not be included in the terms of this order, but will report to these headquarters. All ensigns, flags, devices tending to uphold any authority whatever, save the flags of the United States and those of foreign Consulates, must not be exhibited, but suppressed. The American ensign, the emblem of the United States, must be treated with the utmost deference and respect by all persons, under pain of severe punishment. All persons well-disposed towards the Government of the United States, who shall renew the oath of allegiance, will receive a safeguard of protection to their persons and property from the army of the United States, and the violation of such safeguard will be punishable with death. All persons still holding allegiance to the Confederate States will be deemed rebels against the Government of the United States and regarded and treated as enemies thereof. All foreigners not naturalized and claiming allegiance to their respective Governments, and not having made oath of allegiance to the Government of the Confederate States, will be protected in their persons and property as heretofore, under the laws of the United States. All persons who may heretofore have given adherence to the supposed Government of the Confederate States, or been in their service, who shall lay down or deliver up their arms, return to peaceful occupations, and preserve quiet and order, holding no further correspondence with nor giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, will not be disturbed in their person or property, except so far under the orders of the Commanding General, as the exigencies of the public service may render necessary. Keepers of all public property, whether State, National or Confederate, such as collections of art, libraries and museums, as well as all public buildings, all munitions of war and armed vessels will at once make full returns thereof to these headquarters. All manufacturers of arms and munitions of war will report to these headquarters, their kind and places of business. All the rights of property, of whatever kind will be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States. All the inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual avocations. All shops and places of amusement are to be kept open in the accustomed manner, and services are to be held in the churches and religious houses as in times of profound peace. Keepers of all public houses and drinking saloons are to report their names and numbers to the office of the Provost-Marshal, and they will there receive a license, and be held responsible for all disorders and disturbances arising in their respective places. Sufficient force will be kept in the city to preserve order and maintain the laws. The killing of American soldiers by any disorderly person or mob is simply assassination and murder, and not war, and will be so regarded and punished. The owner of any house in which such murder shall be committed will be held responsible therefor, and the house be liable to be destroyed by the military authority. All disorders, disturbances of the peace, and crimes of an aggravated nature, interfering with the forces or laws of the United States, will be referred to a Military Court for trial and punishment. Other misdemeanors will be subject to the municipal authority, if it desires to act. Civil causes between party and party will be referred to the ordinary tribunals. The levy and collection of taxes, save those imposed by the laws of the United States, are suppressed, except those for keeping in repair and lighting the streets and for sanitary purposes. These are to be collected in the usual manner. The circulation of Confederate bonds, evidences of debt, (except notes in the similitude of bank notes, issued by the Confederate States,) or scrip or any trade in the same, is forbidden. It has been represented to the Commanding General by the civil authorities that these Confederate notes in the form of bank notes, in a great measure, are the only substitutes for money which the people have been allowed to have, and that great distress would ensue among the poorer classes if the circulation of such notes should be suppressed. Such circulation, therefore, will be permitted so long as any one will be inconsiderate enough to receive them, until further orders. No publication of newspapers, pamphlets or hand-bills giving accounts of the movements of the soldiers of the United States within this department, reflecting in any way upon the United States, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the United States, will be permitted, and all articles on war news, editorial comments, or correspondence making comments upon the movements of the armies of the United States must be submitted to the examination of an officer who will be detailed for that purpose from these headquarters. The transmission of all communications by telegraph will be under the charge of an officer from these headquarters.

The armies of the United States come here, not to destroy but to restore order out of chaos; to uphold the Government and the laws in the place of the "passage" of men. To this end, therefore, the efforts of all the well-disposed are invited, to have every species of disorder quelled, and if any soldier of the United States should so far forget his duty to his flag as to commit outrage upon any person or property, the Commanding General requests his name to be instantly reported to the Provost Guard, so that he may be punished and his wrongful act redressed. The municipal authority, so far as the police of the city and crimes are concerned, to extend as before indicated, are hereby suspended. All assemblages of persons in the streets, either by day or night, tend to disorder and are forbidden. Various companies, composing the Fire Department of New-Orleans, will be permitted to retain their organizations, and are to report to the Provost Marshal so that they may be known and not interfered with in their duties.

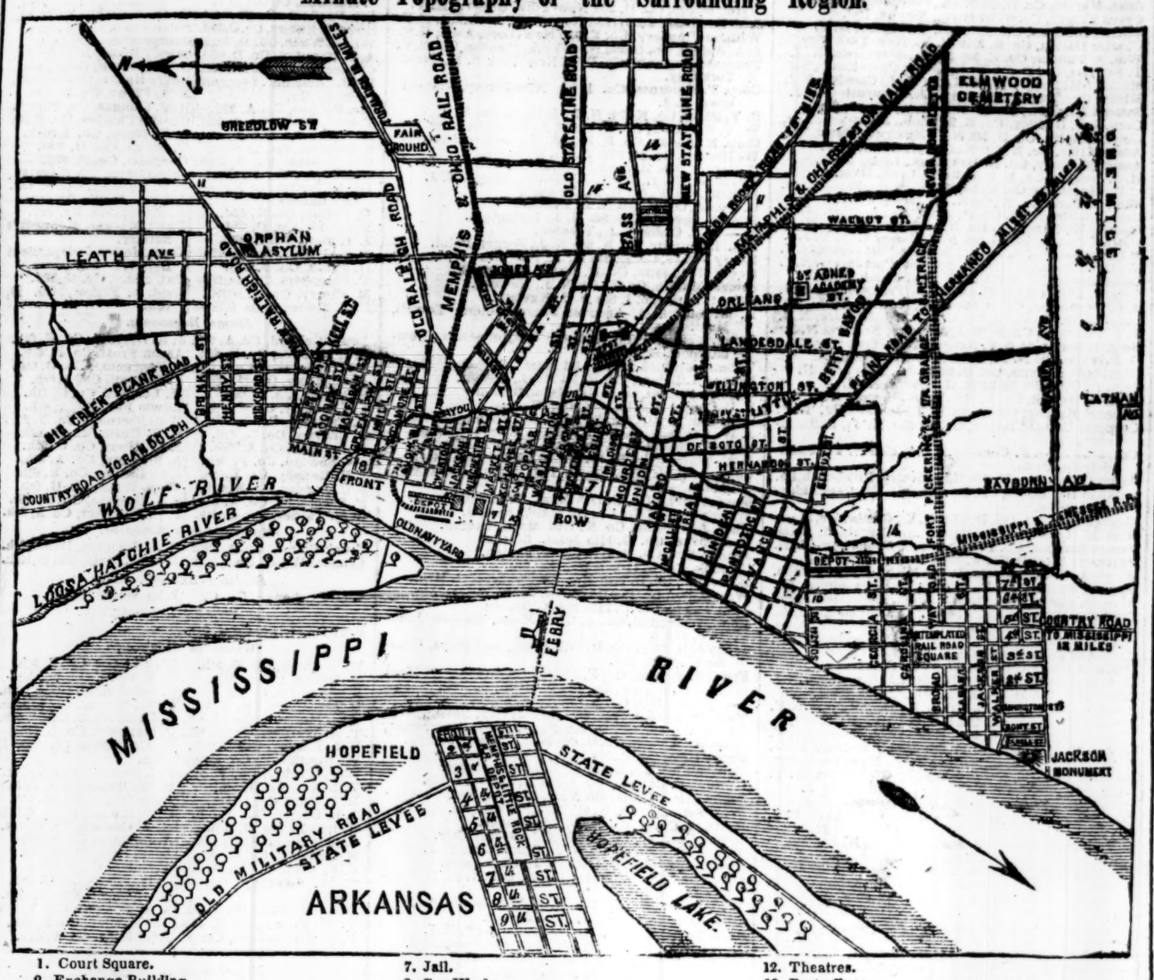
And finally, it may be sufficient to add without further enumeration, that all the requirements of martial law will be imposed, so long as in the judgment of the United States authorities it may be necessary, and while it is desired by these authorities to exercise this government mildly and after the usages of the past, it must not be supposed that it will not be vigorously and firmly administered, as the occasion calls for it.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. B. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

THE BELEAGUERED CITY OF MEMPHIS.

An Outline Map Showing its Location, its Streets, Squares, Railroad Connections, &c., and the Minute Topography of the Surrounding Region.



1. Court Square.
2. Exchange Building.
3. Gayoso House.
4. Worsham House.
5. Overton Hotel.
6. Odd Fellows' Hall.
7. Jail.
8. Gas Works.
9. Roman Catholic Cathedral.
10. Foundries.
11. Academies.
12. Theatres.
13. Post office.
14. Grounds owned by "G. T. BEAUREGARD."

"Dotted lines" show the connection made through the city by the different railroads.

THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

Memphis is now the city round which centres all the movements of the Southwestern campaign. FOOTE'S fleet (now commanded by Capt. DAVIS) is trying to force its way to it down the Mississippi River; another fleet is gradually advancing to it up the same stream, and HALLECK'S great army threatens it from the West. It was mainly with a view to its defence, and therewith the defence of the Mississippi Valley, that BEAUREGARD took up his position at Corinth, and immense preparations have also been made for its defence in front and rear. It is now, next to Richmond, (of which we gave a diagram yesterday,) the rebel city of greatest interest, and until it is captured by our troops, public attention will be fixed upon it, and upon the operations on the great military lines leading to it. So well are the rebels satisfied of its speedy fall, that the military authorities have already begun to burn the cotton there stored, and to roll the sugar and molasses into the river. For a whole year, the city has been kept perpetually in the wildest state of excitement by the dread of capture and destruction; and the Memphian rebels must by this time be absolutely crazy. Its capture now cannot be delayed; for the discomfiture last Saturday of the rebel iron-clad gunboats and rams, upon which reliance was placed to keep our fleet from the city, shows that there is nothing now to prevent our bomb-ketches from anchoring in front of the city, and bringing it to terms as New-Orleans was brought to terms. We give this morning a diagram of the city which is the centre of so much importance and interest. Many interesting points will be found noted; among others the property of BEAUREGARD. The fact that he is a property-holder here may account in part for his taking up his position as where did, and his anxiety to defend the city.

Memphis is by far the largest and most important city on the Mississippi River between St. Louis, which is 430 miles above, and New-Orleans, which is 730 miles below. It is situated immediately below the mouth of Wolf River, on the Fourth Chickasaw Bluff, which is elevated 30 feet above the highest floods. Its appearance from the river is remarkably striking. An esplanade, nearly a thousand feet wide, extends along the bluff in front of the town, and is bordered with extensive ranges of large warehouses; while, from the base of the bluff, a bed of sandstone projects into the river, forming a fine landing for steamers. This terrace, or esplanade, forms a glacis of sufficient compass to accommodate a large army facing the landing; and here, and at the most eligible sites about the city, heavy cannon have been mounted, while the exposed portions have been greatly strengthened by skillful engineers.

Memphis is the *entrépôt* of four railroads, traversing North, South, East and West. The lines running North are now practically in our hands; so also is the terminus of the line running South from Memphis to New-Orleans; we hold the Eastern line beyond Corinth, while the short strip running West into Arkansas is of no value whatever at the present juncture. The city can be approached from the Tennessee River by two lines of railroad, and some of the recent movements of Gen. HALLECK seem to indicate that he has an eye upon the Northern lines as well as upon the more direct one running East and West. These roads have added greatly to the commercial growth of Memphis, though it is the river traffic which has built the city. The shipments of cotton alone from the port, in the year ending September 1, 1860, amounted to four hundred thousand bales, and its general business, in ordinary times, is immense. It is the great point for cotton and other produce of Western Tennessee.

By last census the population of Memphis is put down at about 23,000 souls; but the city has been so long beleaguered and kept in a panic, and so many of its able-bodied citizens have been impressed into the rebel army, that it is calculated by refugees from there that it does not now number one-half of its ordinary inhabitants. Nearly all the stores are closed, and the proprietors of the few that are open, keep very few goods to sell, having secreted the greater part of their stock to prevent its being stolen. No one wants to sell anything, but endeavors to avoid selling, knowing that the shinplasters, which form the staple of the currency in retail circles, are worthless. There is no gold or silver in Memphis, and no notes even of the Bank of Tennessee; but in their stead the town is flooded with five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent issues of the Tennessee and Mississippi Railway.

Great distress prevails among the people, and has prevailed for six months, in consequence of the severest poverty, and a great many laboring men and mechanics have been compelled to join the Southern army to obtain the common necessaries of life.

The Mississippi River, from Memphis to the Gulf, is deep enough to float even the largest ships of war. In view of this advantage the United States Government established a naval dépôt, or navy-yard here, which is situated on the south border of the city. There are buildings and adequate preparations for ship-building; and the construction of steamboats was formerly largely carried on in Memphis. For the last year, it has been used for iron-clothing and otherwise fitting up river steamers for offensive operations; and most of the boats which the rebels used in the naval fight last week, and in the defence of Island No. 10, were fitted up here. When Memphis falls, then good-by to "all intermediate landings," as the steamboat bills say.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI AND IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, A. M., April 27, 1862.

Our latest news from Fort Pillow is by an arrival last night. The enemy have in the vicinity seven gun and three mortarboats, and did have on Saturday twenty-six transports filled with troops; but these were disappearing in the distance up the river, it is supposed for the purpose of throwing a body down the Tennessee *and into Nashville, sundry disturbances having taken place there which make their presence necessary.* The distance of the gunboats from the fort is from three and a half to four miles, estimating the time between the flash of their guns and the bursting of their shells—say, about fifteen seconds. On Friday night they threw nine bombs after ten o'clock, but on Saturday there was no firing. Not the slightest effect from these missiles has yet been experienced. *Of the position of our own gunboats, it is unwise to say anything, but you may rest assured they are in their proper places.*

The opinion is gaining ground daily that the enemy will not attempt to run by Fort Pillow, as they did past our batteries at Island No. 10, until an attack has proved successful in the rear. This is likely to be prevented. The experience with our heavy guns during the long bombardment of twenty-eight days, demonstrates beyond a doubt that our land batteries, ably and boldly managed, are more than a match for their heaviest plated gunboats. Ball after ball was thrown into the latter at long range, and it is not likely that they will venture closer than they are actually compelled to do, for the purpose of breaching or silencing our guns. *We have on Fort Pillow several weapons that have not as yet opened their mouths, and when they do, it will doubtless be to reënact the story of Fort Donelson, and the confusion of the swarm of hell bees which made their futile experiment to the end of its reduction.* Even should the darkness of night favor a secret and sudden passage of one or two, it would be a foolhardy and unmilitary movement, which would leave an unconquered fortress in the rear. Transports could never get by, and one or half a dozen gunboats would be sure to fall a prey to their temerity.

I regret to say from the beginning there has been a feeling of jealousy between the regular navy, under Commodore Hollins, and the Mississippi flotilla. The latter utterly refuses to coöperate with the indomitable Mississippi Captain, and it is said has thrown obstacles in the way of important events, which could easily have been accomplished. *Much prejudice exists in Memphis against Hollins, where the facts are fully known, and one hears nothing but vituperation when his name is spoken.* I learn that he is now in Richmond, whither, as rumor says, he has been ordered to give reasons for his operations. I know nothing personally of the officer, and only chronicle these facts as a faithful and impartial observer of passing events.

We have also late, if not fresh, news from Nashville. *Three gentlemen who have just arrived from there bring concurrent reports to the effect that the city is comparatively in a state of insubordination.* The Mayor and many of the prominent citizens have been imprisoned, and ANDY JOHNSON rules with an iron hand. Much excitement exists in anticipation of a threatened Confederate advance supposed to be on the tapis, led by Gens. KIRBY SMITH and HUMPHREY MARSHALL. A thousand Federal troops only are said to be in Nashville, besides those who are sick; and in view of the apprehended danger and inadequate means of defence, all the cotton was being removed, sutlers were selling out their stock at any price, and commissaries were giving away Government stores.

Affairs at Huntsville remain quiet, though the enemy were extending their line along the railroad at various points. It is variously estimated that they have captured from fifteen to twenty-two engines, which it is supposed they will run up to Nashville by way of Decatur. The passengers on the captured train attired in civil garb were allowed to go free. Those in uniforms were detained. Among these were two express messengers, Messrs. BELL and STEBBS, who wore the uniforms of their Georgia companies. The mail agent escaped by leaping from the opposite side of the car and mingling with the passengers.

Affairs at Corinth are rapidly approaching a crisis. The Federal outposts have penetrated to within five miles of the place, and a battle is imminent. Before this reaches you the clash of arms may have sounded through the marshaled hosts, and the fate of one or both of the armies be determined. BEAUREGARD has left nothing undone, and we are in prime fighting order. The sick have been sent back, the various brigades assigned their positions, orders are flying "thick as leaves of Vallambrosa," and preparations are completed for giving a suitable reception to the foe.

Memphis is in a state of panic. Every loyal man, who can do so consistently with his personal interests, is leaving the city and taking with him his goods and chattels. The enemy are expected within four or five days. Confederate money is useless, and being refused by scores. Many merchants have closed their stores rather than accept it in exchange for their goods. The Tennessee money commands a premium of from fifteen to twenty per cent. Sugar has advanced two and a half per cent. This state of affairs is of course due solely to the fact that as soon as the Federals arrive, Southern funds will be comparatively valueless, while State bills will pass here, as at Nashville, with the same facility as United States Treasury Notes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Capture of Two Rebel Schooners in the Plankatank River.

Five Hundred Deserters from the Rebel Army.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

The steamer *Wyandank* arrived at the Navy-yard this morning, about 9 o'clock, from the mouth of the Rappahannock. Her officers report that on Sunday the gunboats *Freeborn* and *Island Belle* cut out of Plankatank River, which enters Chesapeake five miles below the mouth of the Rappahannock, two large-sized rebel schooners, one unloaded, the other having a heavy assorted cargo, but mostly whisky.

After the schooners were taken, Capt. HARRIS, of the *Belle*, proceeded some miles up the Plankatank River, and found on the banks a band of rebel deserters, nearly five hundred in number, with arms in their hands. They stated that they had been stationed on York River, near Gloucester Point, and when the order came to evacuate, they determined to desert, which they did, in a body. They were advancing in the direction of the National lines with a view to surrender themselves, being heartily "sick of secesh service." They belonged to a Virginia regiment. They offered to lay down their arms and surrender to Capt. HARRIS, but he had no means of bringing them away, so he merely offered to administer the oath of allegiance to them, which they immediately and readily took. Capt. HARRIS left them their arms to defend themselves with.

This desertion of five hundred rebels in a body, is regarded here as one of the most significant events of the day.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Arrival of Gen. Fremont with His Main Army at Franklin.

THE REBEL FORCES RETREATING.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN, VIA GREEN SPRING AND BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 13.

Gen. FREMONT arrived here early to-day at the head of his army, having come, by forced marches, to the relief of SCHENCK and MILROY. He immediately reviewed the regiments here stationed, and rode out a little beyond town.

The enemy decamped last night and are now retreating.

In the late battle at McDowell, our loss was 30 killed, and about 200 wounded—many but slightly.

The troops are all in high spirits, and full of expectation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Rumored Capture of the Famous Col. Ashby.

STRASBURGH, Va., Tuesday, May 13.

A rumor is in circulation through the army that Col. ASHBY was captured by Gen. HATCH, of the cavalry, yesterday, but it is discredited in official quarters.

The cars on the Manassas Railroad reached the bridge on the north fork of the Shenandoah this morning, for the first time. A large number of hands are engaged rebuilding the bridge over that stream, which, when completed, will make rail connection to this point.

More Designs upon the Blockade.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH AND REBEL SHIPS AT NASSAU—ARMS, SALT AND SALTPETRE FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

By the British brig *Alma*, Capt. BOODIE, from Nassau, N. P., we learn that the Confederate steamship *Orito*, from Southampton, had just arrived with a cargo of arms for the rebels.

The British steamer *Stella*, from Southampton, with arms and saltpetre, was waiting an opportunity to run the blockade; also, the British steamship *Minnie*, from Southampton, with a cargo of salt, bound for the same destination, was in port.

Damage to Our Fleet in the Late Contest on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 13.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

News from the fleet is just received. The *Mound City* was injured on the starboard bow by a ram, and is on her way to Cairo for repairs. The *Cincinnati* was injured off starboard bow, and sunk in twelve feet of water. She will be raised and sent here for repairs, which will be done with all possible dispatch. Com. STEMBLE is here at the naval dépôt doing well. Fourth Master REYNOLDS, of the *Cincinnati*, is mortally wounded. Two of the *Cincinnati's* crew were slightly wounded. There were no other casualities. Com. STEMBLE fought his ship splendidly.

(Signed,) A. W. PENNOCK,
Commanding and Fleet Captain.

OPERATIONS AGAINST RICHMOND.

Dispatch from Gen. McClellan to the War Department.

Movements of Our Gunboats on the James River.

REBEL BATTERIES SILENCED.

The Rebel Steamers Yorktown and Jamestown Decline a Contest.

The Monitor and the Naugatuck Gone up Toward Richmond.

Obstructions Twelve Miles Below the City.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP AT ROPER'S CHURCH, May 12, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton:

Commander ROGERS writes me to-day, that he went with the gunboats yesterday past Little Brunson. Everything quiet and no signs of troops crossing the river. He found two batteries, of ten or twelve guns each, on the south side of James River, one opposite the mouth of the Warwick, the other about southwest from Mulberry Point. The upper battery on Hardin's or Mother Lince's Bluff, has heavy rifled pieces; between the batteries lay the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*. Commander ROGERS offered battle, but the gunboats moved off. He silenced one battery and ran past the other.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

LATEST NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 13.

A flag of truce went up the James River yesterday morning, and returned at 2½ o'clock this morning. Three hundred and five prisoners of war were sent up, to be released on parole, but eighty-five of them refused to give parole, and will be sent to Washington. The flag of truce brought back eight hundred and eighty-five rank and file Union prisoners, a large number of whom were taken at Williamsburgh. They were generally taken, however, at Bull Run, and have been waiting their release in Richmond for some months. Those captured on board the *Congress* at the time of her surrender, are still here, and will be sent North immediately. Muster rolls have already been sent to Washington.

Obstructions are being placed in the James River, twelve miles below Richmond.

The Monitor and Naugatuck were seen seventy-five miles below Richmond.

No officers were among our released prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 13.

Eight hundred and eighty-five prisoners, released from Richmond on parole, leave to-day on the steamer *Wm Kent.*

Ninety rebel prisoners, who were to be returned to Richmond, *positively refused*, (although earnestly urged and threatened by their officers,) and took the oath of allegiance.

OUR EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Events Following the Battle—How the Wounded Were Disposed of—The Rebel Wounded Left on the Field—Brutality of Rebel Surgeons—Williamsburgh and its Inhabitants, &c.

[The following letters, having been intrusted to the mail, were, as a matter of course, greatly delayed in reaching the TIMES Office. They are published now, not as containing news, but as completing a connected personal narrative of events on the Peninsula.]

YORKTOWN, Thursday Night.

My last letter closed with an account of my ride eight miles in advance of Williamsburgh,—the furthest point which our troops had then reached in their pursuit of the retreating rebels. It soon became evident that the only object of the enemy in opening fire upon our cavalry, was to create a temporary pause in their progress, and thus gain time for flight. The manœuvre was eminently successful,—for it caused first, a delay of the cavalry until the infantry could come up,—then a delay of the whole force until the country could be explored for evidences of the enemy,—and finally the encampment of the whole force for the night. The attention of each branch of the service was speedily directed to the important subject of supplies, which was of no little embarrassment, as not one of the transportation wagons had been able to reach the front. The infantry devoted their attention mainly to the poultry of the vicinity; the cavalry scoured the country for cattle, sheep, &c., which soon began to arrive in very considerable droves,—and the artillery maintained an attitude of observation. The whole force was soon as comfortable as could be expected, and in this condition we left them.

Meantime, during nearly the whole time, we had heard in advance and on our right, heavy and rapid discharges of artillery, and had seen columns of dark brown smoke rising into the air, which bespoke plainly enough the presence of steamboats on those upper waters of the York River. We knew at once that FRANKLIN was landing his forces under the protection of the gunboats, but of the details we could of course know nothing. On returning to Yorktown this afternoon, we learned that his landing was resisted, and that, although effected, it was not done without loss on his part. No details, however, have been received up to the present time.

After the engagement of Monday, the great body of the wounded on the National side were taken to hospitals in the rear, from which they have since been removed to Yorktown, Old Point, and many of them to Baltimore. The wounded rebels were also re-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The Wounded at Old Point Comfort.

The following is a list of the wounded of our soldiers brought to the Seminary Hospital, Hampton, Va., and there on the 11th of May, 1862.

E. D. Noyes, Co. H, 2d New-Hampshire—gun-shot in thigh.
Levi Pollard, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire—gun-shot in thigh.
Geo. W. Moore, Co. H, 5th Wis.—gun-shot in arm.
James Hofey, Co. H, 70th N. Y.—gun-shot in arm.
Patrick Murray, Co. H, 70th New-York.—gun-shot in forearm.
Wm. Smith, Co. H, 5th Wis.—right arm.
John Pattison, Co. M, 6th U. S. Cavalry—contusion.
John Callahan, Co. H, 1st Artillery—contusion knee.
Haley C. Thompson, Co. B, 2d Artillery—debility.
John Rooms, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey—wounded in shoulder.
John F. Holder, Co. E, 1st United States Cavalry.
Daniel Flannigan, Co. F, 1st U. S. Cavalry—lost two fingers.
Patrick Cormick, Co. E, 1st U. S. Cavalry—left arm.
Daniel Hopper, Co. B, 38th New-York.
Haber Duxaus, Co. C, 11th Mass.—in body, severely.
Horace D. Burr, Co. K, 11th Mass.—in thigh.
Lieut. J. W. Mason, Co. K, 5th U. S. Cavalry—sick.
Capt. E. W. Farr, Co. G, 2d New-Hampshire—sick.
Geo. E. Pingree, Co. G, 2d N. H.—in arm.
Lieut. Sam'l O. Burnham, Co. C., 2d N. H.—in leg.
Sergeant Chas. Baumbach, Co. C, 5th Wis.—in arm.
John Michael, Co. C, 5th Wisconsin—in shoulder.
Chas. Hartung, Co. C, 5th Wisconsin—in back.
Chas. Kessinger, Co. C, 5th Wisconsin—in knee.
Joseph J. Smith, Co. F, 5th Excelsior—in side, badly.
J. C. Cummings, Co. F, 7th N. J.—through thigh.
Lieut. Stephen Moffat, Co. B, 96th New-York.
Lieut. Chas. A. Green, Co. H, 61st Pennsylvania.
Capt. Wm. F. Berrens, Co. C, 5th Wisconsin.
R. D. Buck, Band, 11th Maine.
John Apstein, Co. F, 31st New-York—in thigh.
Daniel Blake, Co. —, 5th Maine.
Joseph Mills, Band, 4th New-Jersey.
Charles Huson, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey.
Walter B. Thomas, Co. H., 4th New-Jersey.
John Pattinson, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey—right leg.
Joseph Richardson, Co. G, 4th New-Jersey.
Francis Soper, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
Chas. Kafer, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
Augustus S. Power, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
Benjamin Mogrehouse, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
Geo. W. Newman, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
William Gibbs, Co. H, 4th New-Jersey.
Enoch Loper, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
John D. Sargent, Co. K, 4th N. J.—in shoulder.
H. Heusman, Co. F., 4th New-Jersey.
Burrows Straker, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
John S. Brandley, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
James Wood, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Martin Bradley, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Serg. Geo. Brooks, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
Isaac S. Provost, Co. A., 1st New-Jersey.
George W. Taylor, Co. —, 1st New-Jersey.
Stephen M. Reed, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey.
Michael Reagan, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey.
C. W. Knowlton, Co. A., 1st New-Jersey.
Alexander Holmes, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
Anthony J. Daumberger, Co. A, 2d New-Jersey.
D. W. Louis, Co. H., 2d New-Jersey.
David Peacock, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey.
John Steinberg, Co. K, 3d New-Jersey.
Richard Taylor, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey.
Casper Hause, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania.
Almon Davis, Co. E, 32d N. Y.—left hand and thigh.
J. R. Dunham, Co. I, 32d New-York.
L. Kellogg, Co. I, 32d New-York.
James Remore, Co. E, 32d New-York.
Albert Hard, Co. E, 32d New-York.
John W. Brown, Co. I, 32d New-York.
Charles H. Slocum, Co. D, 32d New-York.
Alexander Craig, Co. E, 32d New-York.
L. Hawkins, Co. I, 32d New-York.
William Krum, Co. I, 32d New-York.
John McNeil, Co. I, 31st New-York.
W. W. Peterson, Co. A, 16th New-York.
S. D. Bruce, Co. F, 16th New-York.
W. N. Stave, Co. E, 16th New-York.
Antoine Poland, Co. E, 16th New-York.
S. S. Thomas, Co. F, 16th New-York.
J. N., Co. D, 16th New-York.
Abel Hyde, Co. G, 16th New-York.
M. S. Follett, Co. B, 16th New-York.
Joseph Swartfeger, Co. A, 16th New-York.
Wallace Crawford, Co. K, 16th New-York.
Edgar Steele, Co. K, 16th New-York.
James Sempier, Co. G, 16th New-York, right hip.
John Dempsey, Co. G, 18th New-York.
Thomas McKeon, Co. G, 18th New-York, left eye.
D. W. Young, Co. K, 16th New-York.
Edward M. Cormick, Co. D, 18th New-York.
Charles O. Ingraham, Co. G, 18th New-York.
Edward Gilligan, Co. F, 18th New-York.
Charles McIntire, Co. E, 18th New-York.
Fred. Van Duser, Co. G, 18th New-York.
Michael Conway, Co. K, 18th New-York.
Anthony Hault, Co. A. 18th New-York.
Alonzo Dickens, Co. D, 27th New-York.
Charles L. Goodwin, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts.
Mortimer Andrews, Co. F, 7th Michigan.
Surgeon G. A. Wilbur, 11th Maine—sick.
Chaplain C. H. Ellis, 11th Maine—sick.
Oscar Slosson, Co. D, 5th Maine.
Charles H. Boyd, Co. A, 5th Maine.
—— Ryan, Co. A, 5th Maine—sick.
Garnett Van Voorst, Co. E, 31st N. Y.—right hand.
Patrick S. Dewitt, Co. D, 31st New-York.
Frederick Tucker, Co. D, 34th New-York.
Charles Bartlett, Co. G, 27th New-York.
Wilbur Chamberlain, Co. I, 27th New-York.
Willard Wood, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey.
Henry Coleman, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
William Roberts, Co. A, 93d Pennsylvania.
James Neville, Co. E, 95th Pennsylvania.
Barney White, Co. F, 37th New-York—right arm fractured.
L. McDermot, Co. F, 37th New-York—left foot.
Corporal James B. Hervey, Co. A, 70th New-York—left thigh.
John J. Verner, Co. A, 74th N. Y.—right shoulder.
A. J. Roundy, Co. C, 70th N. Y.—left shoulder.
H. G. Saxton, Co. C, 70th New-York—right hand.
Henry Rodenburgh, Co. A, 72d New-York—head.
Sergeant Charles Steahlau, Co. A, 72d N. Y.—left side and right loin.
Corporal Jos. A. Drew, Co. B, 37th N. Y.—left leg.
Sergeant Nathan A. Packard, Co. —, 72d N. Y.—left hip.
John Morrison, Co. H, 73d New-York—left foot.
David Laing, Co. H, 37th New-York—left hip.
Wm. Stewart, Co. K, 72d New-York—right knee.
Corporal H. White, Co. A, 37th N. Y.—left thigh.
G. F. Parker, Co. D, 72d New-York—left shoulder.
A. W. S. Smith, Co. F, 74th New-York—left leg.
John Dowell, Co. D, 6th New-York—right thigh.
David C. Day, Co. B, 8th New-York—left thigh.
Andrew Durfee, Co. I, 37th New-York—left knee.
Solomon Sias, Co. F, 5th Excelsior—hip and breast.
Moses Mabee, Co. C, 1st Excelsior—in both legs.
C. W. Parker, Co. H, 7th New-Jersey—in r. side.
Alex. Dolan, Co. A, 1st Excelsior—right leg.
Silas W. Bailey, 22d Massachusetts—in side.
John Frauell, Co. I, 7th New-Jersey—in thigh.
David A. Beers, Co. A, 5th Michigan—left arm.
R. T. Harris, Co. F, 5th Michigan—left arm.
W. F. Harris, Co. F, 5th Michigan—shoulder.
Joseph S. Felter—right thigh.
George Garvey, Co. E, 31st New-York—left arm.
John Conkie, Co. I, 1st Excelsior—left shoulder.
Walter A. Beach, Co. E, 49th New-York—fingers.
Andrew Leddy, 73d New-York—shoulder.
D. J. Conroy, 37th New-York—through the back.
Joseph Davenport, 70th New-York—hip.
Charles Jones, 5th Michigan—right side.
James Hyland, 1st Excelsior—right shoulder.
James Miller 38th New-York—left hand.
Sergeant George P. Fry, 4th Excelsior—side and left shoulder.
H. Heise, 1st Excelsior—right side.
John Franklin, 1st Excelsior—left shoulder.
John Cockley, 38th New-York—right hand and arm.
William Law, 1st Excelsior—shoulder.
Joseph Johnson, 70th New-York—back.
John Campbell, Co. E, 70th New-York—arm.
Peter Lennon, Co. D, 5th Michigan—head.
William Batt, Co. I, 37th New-York—right hip.
Michael Haggerty, 1st Excelsior—in thigh.
John McLaughlin, 73d New-York—left knee.
Henry Martin, 72d New-York—forehead.
John K. Brundage, Co. B, 38th New-York—left shoulder.
William Haskins, 4th Excelsior—left hand and right arm.
Adolph Sheppard, Co. G, 2d Fire Zouaves—right arm.
John Cotter, Co. A, 2d Fire Zouaves—forehead.
John O'Sullivan, 2d Fire Zouaves—left arm.
Lawrence Curtis, Co. G, 37th New-York—in head.
Asa M. Capon, Co. K, 11th Mass.—knee.
Joseph Morgan, Co. K, 8th New-Jersey—right arm.
John Martin, Co. E, 34th N. Y.—right shoulder.
Michael O'Brien, Co. E, 72d N. Y.—left shoulder.
Henry Brady, Co. F, 32d New-York—left arm.
Robert A. Green, Co. F, 73d New-York—left arm, slight.
Thomas C. Lind, Co. F, 73d New-York—right arm.
Dennis Duffy, Co. C, 72d New-York—left shoulder.
John Bailey, Co. K, 70th New-York—left arm.
Sergt. Patrick Bird, Co. B, 38th New-York—right thigh.
Michael Conley, Co. I. 38th New-York—left thigh.
Martin O'Nail, Co. F, 38th New-York—contusion of back.
Wilmot Blake, Co. G, 38th New-York—right arm.
Peter Jefferson, Co. G, 40th New-York—left hand.
Daniel Murray, Co. H, 40th New-York—left hand.
—— Ortell, Co. B, 73d New-York—head and side, severe.
Thos. Rooney, Co. C, 74th New-York—head.
Thomas Wilson, 8th New-Jersey—right hand.

Some of the above are not wounded, but brought in from the army sick. Many of the wounded of both sides were taken to Baltimore. There are but a few bad cases, and, as a general thing, the wounded are doing well under the excellent care of the Surgeons of the Hospitals.

List of Secession Wounded in Seminary Hospital at Hampton, Va.

Wm. Sanders, Co. I, 5th N. C.—gunshot in leg.
Philip Harrelson, Co. I, 5th N. C.—gunshot in face.
Wm. F. Carbaugh, Co. D, 24th Va.—gunshot in side.
James W. Bowling, Co. A, 24th Va.—gunshot in foot.
Joel G. Sloop, Co. E, 6th N. C.—gunshot in foot.
J. F. De Vaux, Co. I, 1st Va.—in knee.

The following is a list of the wounded in Hygeia Hospital at Fortress Monroe, on Sunday the 11th of May, 1862:

Wm. Smith, Co. K, 31st New-York.
M. Wiggins, Co. B, 32d New-York.
Ezekel Chase, Co. C, 32d New-York.
John H. Hill, Co. C, 32d New-York.
Richard Mullelly, Co. I, 32d New-York.
Charles E. Allen, Co. G, 32d New-York.
Cornelius Louney, Co. G, 32d New-York.
Jmes Cunningham, Co. B, 32d New-York.
Wm. C. Sweaney, Co. F, 32d New-York.
Jaames Smart, Co. D, 32d New-York.
Charles W. Smith, Co. G, 32d New-York.
Daniel Eldridge, Co. E, 32d New-York.
Christian Haller, Co. E, 31st New-York.
George Capping, Co. D, 31st New-York.
Fred Brown, Co. E, 31st New-York.
Charles Chatterton, Co. G, 32d New-York.
Robert McNamee, Co. F, 32d New-York.
Henry Helmes, Co. F, 16th New-York.
Oliver Wells, Co. G, 16th New-York.
James A. Day, Co. B, 5th Michigan.
Capt. C. Lion De Acquer, Co. B, 74th N. Y. French Zouaves.
Lieut. Edwin W. Brown, Co. C, 37th New-York.
G. C. Cipperly, Co. C, 4th New-York Battery.
George Anderson, Co. B, 37th New-York.
Jule La Draff, Co. G, 74th New-York.
Matthew Hadenburg, Co. E, 5th New-Jersey.
James Gadfield, Co. K, 70th New-York.
Robert Shaw, 4th New-York Battery.
Bernard Conner, Co. F, 37th New-York.
D. M. Russell, Co. E, 70th New-York.
Charles Stewart, Co. D, 3d Maine.
R. B. Wilson, Co. G, 72d New-York.
M. Gracey, Co. D. 37th New-York.
H. S. Ware, Co. H, 38th New-York.
H. S. Huntley, Co. I, 37th New-York.
Sergeant Wm. Stoddard, Co. E, 33d New-York.
Harlan West, Co. I, 38th New-York.
S. W. West, Co. K, 38th New-York.
C. Munsen, Co. K, 2d New-York.
Julius Krahmer, Co. E, 55th New-York.
John O'Meara, Co. I, 55th New-York.
Berio Ceobaldo, Co. I, 55th New-York.
E. Kelley, Co. H, 69d New-York.
J. R. Clark, Co. B, 70th New-York.
Geo. B. Hand, Co. D, 70th New-York.
M. Ferno, Co. K, 53d New-York.
C. Adams, Co. I, 73d New-York.
J. B. Burns, Co. E, 74th New-York.
M. Fitzpatrick, Co. F, 72d New-York.
J. Cramer, Co. D, 72d New-York.
Jos. Jefferson, Co. E, 74th New-York.
Luke Wanl, Co. G, 22d Massachusetts.
O. H. B. Sargent. Co. G, 22d Massachusetts.
Abram Clemens, Co. B, 11th Massachusetts.
E. R. Gasten, Co. A, 11th Massachusetts.
Geo. Hewlett, Co. H, 11th Massachusetts.
J. P. Richards, Co. A, 11th Massachusetts.
Francis S. Flint, Co. H, 11th Massachusetts.
C. B. McCausein, Co. K, 1st Massachusetts.
W. H. Lane, Co. H, 1st Massachusetts.
Daniel W. Hale, Co. G, 1st Massachusetts.
Wm. C. Hatch. Co. C, 1st Massachusetts.
W. G. Fox, Co. E, 2d Michigan.
N. S. Gervy, Co. A, 7th Massachusetts.
G. W. Wilson, Co. I, 2d Michigan.
Demetrius Hill, Co. H, 2d Michigan.
Wm. L. Mapes, Co. B, 2d Michigan.
Charles D. Hasper, Co. F, 5th Wisconsin.
J. J. Daniels, Co. I, 5th Wisconsin.
James H. Condon, Co. B, 5th Wisconsin.
James W. Allen, Co. B, 5th Wisconsin.
S. Brooks, Co. A, 7th New-Jersey.
A. Biddle, Co. E, 6th New-Jersey.
C. H. Madison, Co. I, 8th New-Jersey.
G. Bierman, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
Edward Jewell, Co. I, 8th New-Jersey.
Morris Hoffman, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
George Sisso, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey.
Joseph Brower, Co. A, 5th New-Jersey.
Geo. Belt, Go. K, 5th New-Jersey.
H. Smith, Co. F, 2d New-Hampshire.
L. T. Brown, Co. B, 2d New-Hampshire.
E. G. Tuttle, Co. B, 2d New-Hampshire.
Amos L. Corey, Co. D, 2d New-Hampshire.
Henry Titus, Co. G, 2d New-Hampshire.
James Ricker, Co. K, 2d New-Hampshire.
Daniel W. Gould, Co. G, 2d New-Hampshire.
R. A. Walker, Co. E, 2d New-Hampshire.
J. Hugot, Co. H, 5th New-Jersey.
T. F. Higgins, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
Victor A. Jones, Co. F, 5th Vermont.
G. Martin, Co. H, 2d Maine.
B. T. Northam, Co. D, 5th Wisconsin.
Ernst Shultz, Co. G, 3d U. S. Artillery.
T. W. Heald, 1st Mass. Sharpshooters.
A. Dennis, Co. D, 1st New-York Artillery.
M. Armstrong, Co. M, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
P. Kelley, Co. G, 3d U. S. Artillery.
Andrew Van Camp, Co. H, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Samuel Stenebarge, Co. I, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
C. O'Neil, Co. G, 5th North Carolina.
C. Higgins, Co. D, 5th North Carolina.
John R. Hamlet, Co. I, 5th North Carolina.
M. Jones, Co. H, 5th North Carolina.
Wm. J. Mudy, Co. B, 5th North Carolina.
James Henry, Co. E, 5th North Carolina.
E. Pierce, Co. F, 5th North Carolina.
J. L. Peway, Co. G, 5th North Carolina.
Wm. Nixon, Co. B, 5th North Carolina.
P. Sikes, Co. K, 5th North Carolina.
R. Jones, Co. D, 5th North Carolina.
W. T. Glone, Co. F, 5th North Carolina.
Robert Over, Co. K, 5th North Carolina.
J. N. Bennen, Co. B, 5th North Carolina.
E. Green, Co. H, 5th North Carolina.
Thos. Carter, Co. A, 5th North Carolina.
W. J. B. Stade, Co. I, 5th North Carolina.
B. Moore, Co. A, 5th North Carolina.
J. M. Marshall, Co. A, 5th North Carolina.
W. H. Hare, Co. B, 5th North Carolina.
C. Hayes, Co. B, 5th North Carolina
Jl Wood, Co. F, 5th North Carolina.
Wm. Tanney, Co. H, 5th North Carolina.
G. W. Fowler, Co. A, 5th North Carolina.
Martyn Butler, Co. K, 5th North Carolina.
—— Garrett, Co. —, 5th North Carolina.
Wm. Bunch, Co. H, 5th North Carolina.
Wm. Raper, Co. G, 5th North Carolina.
Henry Darden, Co. G, 5th North Carolina.
F. J. Johnson. Co. I. 5th North Carolina.
W. T. Chandler, Co. I, 5th North Carolina.
B. W. Oxley, Co. B, 24th Virginia.
G. Saunders, Co. G, 24th Virginia.
Wm. Bateman, Co. E, 24th Virginia.
M. T. Hall, Co. K, 24th Virginia.
Isaac Foster, Co. B, 24th Virginia.
Samuel Davidson, Co. C, 24th Virginia.
M. W. Briggs, Co. C, 24th Virginia.

Officers.

Capt. George Greehenck, Co. A, 72d New-York.
Lieut. G. P. Stevens, Co. C, 70th New-York.
Lieut. C. B. McCleland, Co. A, 6th regular Cavalry.
Lieut. H. de Wolf, Co. C, 3d regular artillery.
Capt. John Feeney, Co. G, 73d New-York.
Lieut. H. T. Anderson, Co. A, 5th North Carolina.
Capt. Thos. N. Garrett, Co. F, 5th North Carolina.
J. H. Douds, Co. I, 6th South Carolino.
J. S. Caffray, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey.
S. Fogg, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey.
N. M. Brooks, Co. B, 3d New-Jersey.
Joseph Ball, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey.
A. J. Staats, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey.
Lewis Marting, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey.
Basil Dykes, Co. G, 2d New-Jersey.
Stephen Mitchell, Co. E, 3d New-York.
W. H. Storms, Co. H, 3d New-York, in hand.
Charles Putnam, Co. C, 3d New-York.
Sergt. James G. Burnett, Co. F, 3d N. Y., left arm.
Alfred Downing, Co. H, 3d N. Y., in head, slight.
George Garbie, Co. E, 31st New-York.
Samuel Holmes, Co. D, 31st New-York.
Jacob Urban, Co. F, 31st New-York.
Joseph Fougle, Co. F., 21st New-York—in hand.
Joseph Steiswrin, Battery A, 1st New-Jersey Artillery—left arm broken.
John Marvin, Co. E, 34th New-York.
C. A. Harding, Co. E, 34th New-York—sick.
Mark O'Donnel, Co. F, 32d New-York—right leg.
Robert Mallon, Co. H, 69th Pennsylvania.
John McLaughlin, Co. H, 69th Pennsylvania.
Matthew Nixon, Co. H, 69th Pennsylvania.
R. H. Moore, Co. C, 95th Pennsylvania.
John Flannagan, Co. D, 95th Pensylvania.
John Kennedy, Co. D. 95th Pennsylvania.
Jacob Weyant, Co. D, 95th Pennsylvania.
Henry S. Gardiner, Co. B, 95th Pennsylvania.
William Lamson, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania.
Thomas Rogers, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania—sick.
Peter Tyson, Co. G, 95th Pennsylvania.
Azor Thackeray, Co. F, 95th Pennsylvania—in head.
Geo. Wilson, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania—in left side and head.

ADDITIONAL SICK AND WOUNDED.

NAMES OF INVALIDS BROUGHT NORTHWARD BY THE SURGEON OF THE THIRD NEW-YORK.

The following wounded and sick soldiers were removed from Baltimore northward to their homes by the Surgeon of the Third New-York Volunteers. A large number were left on the road at places where they belonged, while 247 were brought directly to New-York. The list is imperfect, in so far that a number who expected to leave with the escort were too ill to do so, while others took their places.

Robert Donald, Co. E, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Corp. Jacob Greiwer, Co. F, 62d N. Y., Melrose, N.Y.
James P. Davis, Co. D, 2d N. H., Dover, N. H.
George White, Co. B, 38th N. Y., Phelps, N. Y.
Barney O'Hanlin, Co. I, 25th N. Y., Brooklyn, L. I.
Christian Smith, Co. F, 62d N. Y., New-York City.
Joseph Sweoy, Co. G, 6th N. J., Atlantic City, N. J.
Parker Hausburgh, Co. G, 6th U. S. Cavalry, East Davenport, N. J.
Richard Harmon, Co. F, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Corp. Michael Kelly, Co. G, 37th N. Y., N. Y. City.
Jonathan Spry, Co. H, 5th Wis., Richland Centre, Wis.
Benj. Gifford, Co. D, 8th N. J., Point Pleasant, N. J.
Hugh Mauwau, Co. B, 6th N. J., New-York City.
John Willcutt, Co. E, 1st Mass., South Boston, Mass.
John Darling, Co. A, 2d N. H., Keene, N. H.
Corp. J. W. Wetherbee, Co. A, 2d N. H., Marlow, N.H.
Wm. Grantman, Co. H, 1st Mass., Boston, Mass.
Thos. C. Owen, Co. B, 6th N. J., Trenton, N. J.
Peter Wilks, Co. B, 6th N. J., Trenton, N. J.
Michael Brady, Co. F, 7th N. J., Jersey City, N. J.
Sergt. Philip Russell, Co. C, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Steph. D. Bennett, Co. A, 7th N. J., Philadelphia, Pa.
N. P. Goodridge, Co. F, 1st Mass., Lynn, Mass.
Lorenzo Stoddard, Co. G, 40th N. Y., Milford, Mass.
Abel Weatherhead, Co. G, 22d Mass., Mendon, Mass.
John Gulnitz, Co. G, 22d Mass., Natick, Mass.
Anthony McCafferty, Co. E, 40th N. Y., Jersey City, N. J.
Sam. Herbert, Co. A, 6th N. J., New-Egypt, N. J.
Jas. S. Reed, Co. A, 6th N. J., Burlington, N. J.
Chas. Whittick, Co. A, 6th N. J., Heightstown, N. J.
Jos. Beeley, Co. E, 8th N. J., Salmon Falls, N. H.
David Lawyer, Co. D, 2d N. H., Winchester, N. H.
Henry O. Jenness, Co. D, 2d N. H., Dover, N. H.
Chas. Warr, Co. I, 6th N. J., Camden, N. J.
Byron Kelser, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Arty., Russell, N. Y.
Corp. John Molan, Co. D, 73d N. Y., N. Y. City.
John Lee, Co. G, 73d N. Y., N. Y. City.
Geo. A. Kenniston, Co. D, 38th N. Y., Boston, Mass.
Jos. Hazlum, Co. D, 38th N. Y., N. Y. City.
Dennis Daily, Co. E, 11th Mass., Boston, Mass.
Cuthbert Walker, Co. E, 7th N. J., Wilmington, Del.
Benj. F. Horton, Co. E, 73d N. Y., N. Y. City.
Hartford Blake, Co. K, 5th N.J., Cranberry Stat'n, N.J.
Serg. Edward Slater, Co. D, 38th N. Y., North Norwich, N. Y.
Serg. Wm. Smith, Co. D, 38th N. Y., Rockaway, L. I.
John Ham, Co. D, 38th N. Y., Rockland, Me.
Abram Suydam, Co. D, 38th N. Y., Brooklyn, L. I.
Corp. Wm. Mackey, Co. D, 38th N.Y., Brooklyn, L. I.
Geo. Newman, Co. E, 2d Fire Zouaves, N. Y. City.
Harvey Hill, Co. C, 2d N. H., Manchester, N. H.
Serg. Arch'd McKaig, Co. G, 5th N.J., Jersey City, N.J.
H. W. Kelly, cook, Co. I, 3d Mich., New-Bedford, Mass.
Jas. Campbell, Co. C, 5th N. J., Jersey City, N. J.
Benj. Austin, Co. C, 11th Mass., Newburyport, Mass.
Corp. J. H. VanPelt, Co. K, 5th N. J., Freehold, N. J.
Wm. Roberts. Co. H, 38th N. Y., New-York City.
Chas. Marton, Co. G, 2d Mich., Constantine, Mich.
Cyrus Knight, Co. G, 2d Mich., Vistula, Ind.
Samuel Bloomer, Co. G, 72d N. Y., Ripley, N. Y.
Charles Dalton, Co. B, 37th N. Y., New-York City.
Wm. A. Palmer, Co. E, 5th N. J., Imlaystown, N. J.
T. Sanders, Co. D, 8th N. J., Lesser Cross Roads, N.J.
Michael McLoughlin, Co. K, 6th N. J., Camden, N.J.
Michal Corcoran, Co. K, 6th N. J., Gloucester, N. J.
Samuel Kershaw, Co. H, 20th Mass., Salem, Mass.
Corp. J. S. Glidden, Co. E, 2d Mich., Jamestown, Pa.
Corp. J. North, Co. G, 6th N. J., Blackwoodtown, N.J.
Adam Kline, Co. K, 8th N. J., Union Hill, N. J.
Asaph M. Bisby, Co. D, 11th Mass., Lynn, Mass.
H. J. Stevens, Co. D, 11th Mass., Lynn, Mass.
C. W. Hathaway, Co. K, 1st Mass., Birmingham, Mass.
Wm. H. Ford, Co. K, 8th N. J., Jersey City, N. J.
Corp. Charles Kent, Co. D, 5th Mich., Pontiac, Mich.
George W. Campbell, Co. H, 1st Mass., Chelsea, Mass.
Patrick Carroll, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City, N. J.
P. H. Sheden, Co. B, 1st Ex. Brigade, Port Jervis, N.Y.
W. Conklin, Co. B, 1st Ex. Brigade, Port Jervis, N.Y.
Oscar Davis, Co. F, 5th Mich., Royal Oak, Mich.
Serg. T. Flaherty, Co. H, 6th N. J., Tambertritte, N.J.
J. C. Jeroloman, Co. B, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Corp. H. M. Vreeland, Co. C, 8th N. J. Newark, N. J.
J. T. Fairchild, Co. B, N. J. Artillery, Newark, N. J.
Serg. J. Miller, 3d N.Y. Battery, New-York City.
O. F. Watts, 72d N. Y., Calsenden Township, O.
Charles P. Roberts, Co. D, 2d N. H., Dover, N. H.
John H. Otis, Co. D, 2d N. H., Dover, N. H.
Wm. M. Hetsall, Co. A, 11th Mass., Boston, Mass.
Michael Murphy, Co. C, 6th N. J., Jersey City, N. J.
Corporal Edward Benda, Co. F, 40th N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn.
Corporal Thos. F. Connoly, Co. A, 40th N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn.
Adam Cafoot, Co. M, 6th U.S.Cavalry, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orlando Hitchcock, Co. D, 74th N. Y., Cambridgeport, Mass.
George H. Hurd, Co. D, 74th N.Y., Cambridge, Mass.
Tim. M. Spiller, Co. H, 11th Mass., Groveland, Mass.
James Buchaw, Co. F, 11th Mass., Cambridge, Mass.
Sylvester Nugent, Co. F, 11th Mass., Lynn, Mass.
Sergt. A. B. Capron, Co. D, 5th Mich., Pontiac, Mich.
Samuel Reeder, Co. F, 40th N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wm. H. Horton, Co. D, 5th Mich., Rochester, Mich.
Nicholas Wingent, Co. A, 40th N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa.
John Lockyer, Co. A, 40th N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn.
Timothy Howe, Co. D, 74th N. Y., Cambridge, Mass.
Corporal Thos. Bates, Co. D, 6th N.J., Camden, N.J.
Thomas Marrett, Co. D, 6th N. J., Camden, N. J.
J. A. Kockersperger, Co. D, 6th N.J., Gloucester, N.J.
Mark Day, Co. D, 5th Mich., Bloomfield, Mich.
Charles O'Brien, Co. C, 37th N.Y., Dobbs' Ferry, N.Y.
Corp. Patrick Kiggin, Co. C, 37th N. Y., N. Y. City.
Corp. J. Boyle, Co. C, 37th N.Y., Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y.
James M. Mulcahy, Co. A, 5th Mich., Detroit, Mich.
Francis M. Ward, Co. G, 73d N. Y., New-York City.
Andrew McLeod, Co. F, 7th N. J., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Henry Hartford, Co. F, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Sidney R. Smith, Co. B, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Thomas Marchback, Co. E, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Oliver Van Horn, Co. C, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
John Sherry, Co. C, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Wm. R. Tunison, Co. B, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Thomas Roberts, Co. D, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Constantine Berret, Co. G, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Peter Spear, Co. K, 8th N. J., Paterson, N. J.
Samuel Bennett, Co. D, 8th N. J., Trenton, N. J.
Charles Olden, Co. D, 8th N. J., Paterson, N. J.
Nelson Hoffman, Co. D, 8th N. J., Lebanon, N. J.
Joseph Gardiner, Co. E, 8th N. J., Jersey City.
David Lewis, Co. D, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Frederick Coles, Co. D, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
William Belfield, Co. F, 8th N. J., Jersey City.
John B. Honille, Co. G, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Thomas McConnell, Co. G, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
James Fitzpatrick, Co. G, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Michael Dunning, Co. C, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Fred'k Dariker, Co. E, 8th N. J., Washington, N. J.
Fred'k Schaufle, Co. G, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
James H. Robertson, Co. G, 8th N. J., Paterson, N. J.
R. R. Deshler, Co. A, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
J. S. Mitchell, Co. C, 8th N. J., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Wm. Jacobson, Co. B, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
John C. Vandewere, Co. C, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
John Barkman, Co. F, 8th N. J., Somerville, N. J.
Joseph Brown, Co. F, 8th N. J., Somerville, N. J.
Fred'k A. Brill, Co. H, 5th N. J., Rahway, N. J.
Edward Magee, Co. G, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Edgar J. Van Winkle, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Wm. Harris, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Robert Thomas, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Thos. Morrow, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
R. Eagan, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Thos. Connors, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Michael Bowe, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
John O. Heath, Co. A, 5th N. J., Baptist Town, N. J.
Phillip Roach, Co. G, 5th N. J., Baptist Town, N. J.
Thomas Lynch, Co. K, 7th N. J., Morristown, N. J.
J. Slingman, Co. K, 7th N. J., Pumpkin Plains, N. J.
Thos. J. Labargh, Co. F, 7th N. J., Claverack, N. J.
Robert Mulligan, Co. F, 7th N. J., Paterson, N. J.
J. H. Campbell, Co. C, 7th N. J., Caldwell, N. J.
Samuel P. Case, Co. B, 6th N. J., Plainfield, N. J.
Morris Maxwell, Co. H, 6th N. J., N. Brunswick, N. J.
Fred'k Wharton, Co. H, 6th N. J., Ellisburgh, N. J.
Isaac Khapp, Co. E, 6th N. J., Warren Tavern, N. J.
John Wall, Co. G, 37th New-York, New-York City.
Matthew McMan, Co. G, 37th N. Y., New-York City.
Thos. Casbaug, Co. B, 37th N. Y., New-York City.
John Grittan, Co. E, 37th N. Y., 330 Henry-st., N. Y.
John Forshay, Co. I, 33d N. Y., Penn Yan, N. Y.
Edw'd E. Alfred, Co. A, 33d N.Y., East Cayuga, N.Y.
John Murphy, Co. C, 72d N. Y., New-York City.
John Perkins, Co. C, 72d N. Y., No. 258 Eighteenth-street, New-York City.
Abram Bass, Co. C, 72d N. Y., New-York City.
Chas. Ebersoide, Co. C, 72d N.Y., New-York City.
Chris. Quin, Co. C, 72d New-York, N. Y. City.
Stephen H. Brown, Co. K, 72d New-York, Newbury.
John S. Waldie, Co. I, 72d New-York, Delhi, Del. County, N. Y.
Wm. H. Hustead, Co. I, 72d New-York, Downsville.
John Quinn, Co. F, 70th New-York, Port Jarvis, N.Y.
Wm. H. Crooks, Co. D, 70th New-York, Springfield, Mass.
John Woods, Co. B, 70th New-York, N. Y. City.
Laurence Kelly, 70th New-York, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alex. White, Co. D, 70th New-York, N. Y. City.
Wm. Wakefield, Co. K, 70th New-York, Newark, N.J.
W. H. Wilkinson, Co. K, 70th N.Y., Springfield, N.J.
Philip Callahan, Co. K, 70th New-York, Newark, N.J.
John Pangborn, 70th New-York, Newark, N. J.
Peter Irvine, 70th New-York, Stockholm, N. J.
Thomas Allen, Co. K, 70th N. Y., Manchester, N. H.
Irvine Bell, Co. I, 74th New-York, N. Y. City.
Ebenezer O. Lewis, 74th New-York, Flushing.
W. Night, Co. C, 74th New-York, Flushing.
John Bett, Co. C, 77th New-York, Saratoga, N. Y.
James Pardue, Co. D, 6th Maine, Calais, Me.
Samuel Emery, 6th Maine, Bangor.
Jas. Alexander, Co. A, 6th U.S. Cavalry, Philadelphia.
James Bonner, Co. A, 6th U.S. Cavalry, Philadelphia.
H. H. Paule, Co. A, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Philadelphia.
Andrew Schwartz, Co. M, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Columbus, Ohio.
Alfred C. Waggoner, Co. E, 6th U.S. Cavalry, Avoca.
John Frier, Co. A, 1st U. S. Cavalry, New-York.
Henry Nolete, 2d Vermont, Hillsville, Vt.
Hobert E. Bliss, Co. D, 6th Vermont, Barton, Vt.
George Madison, 5th Wisconsin, Mackenere, Mich.
G. W. Adams, 5th Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.
Geo. M. Chamberlain, 5th Wisconsin, Rousal, Wis.
Noah Boise, Co. A, 5th Michigan, Detro

GENERAL MARKETS.

Thursday Evening, May 13, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 23,071 bbls. Flour, 310 bbls. and 306 bags Corn Meal, 97,809 bushels Wheat, 18,338 bushels Corn, 208 bushels Barley, 2,135 bushels Oats, 2,663 bushels Malt, 6,931 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,618 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Pots are in request, at $5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and nominal in price.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, at former rates.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day, at unchanged prices. Week's receipts of Rio and Santos, 9,367 bags; sales, 7,407 bags. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 179,596 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 127,091 bags Rio and Santos, 3,500 bags and 17,000 mats Java, 18,360 bags Maracaibo, 4,585 bags Ceara, 2,500 mats Ceylon, 2,190 bags St. Domingo, 2,187 bags Laguayra, and 2,183 bags of other descriptions. Closing prices for Java, 24¼c.@25¼c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 21c.@22c.; Rio, 18½c.@21½c.; and St. Domingo, 19c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

May 10, Baltimore, bags	32,000
May 10, Philadelphia, bags	4,200
May 12, New-York, bags	127,091
Grand total, bags	163,291

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in pretty fair request, at 20¾c.@21c. ₱ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

COTTON—Is in demand at former quotations. Middlings, 27¾c.@28c. ₱ lb. Sales, 500 bales.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 20,000 boxes Canton, No. 1, from $1 50@$1 55 ₱ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited request at irregular prices.

FRUIT—The demand has been mainly for West India, the sales of which have been liberal, at generally remunerative prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand to-day for shipment and home use. Holders have offered their supplies freely, in view of the heavy receipts, and prices have again declined. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 45@$4 55; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 65@$5, chiefly at $4 70@$4 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 40@$4 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 60@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 45@$4 55
Extra State	4 65@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 40@ 4 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 00@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	5 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05@ 7 00

Southern Flour is plenty, active and lower. Sales 3,400 bbls., at $4 05@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand, but at drooping prices, including extra at $4 65@$6 15 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,950 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GUNNY CLOTH—Has been in request, at 12½c. @13c. ₱ yard.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty fair demand today, but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 72,800 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 06@$1 08; White Western, part at $1 31@$1 35; Red Western (Winter) at $1 12½@$1 15; Milwaukee Club, here and to arrive, $1 08@$1 12; Chicago Spring, on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn is doing better today; sales 86,000 bushels at 51c.@53c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 55c.@58c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, and 48c.@53c. for unsound do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 79c.@80c., chiefly at 80c., ₱ bushel; sales, 10,450 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in limited request, including Canada, at 40c.@41c.; Western at 38¾c.@41c., and State at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand, at 80c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails for desirable lots, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Is very quiet, and prices are unsettled.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in, since our last, but prices have been well supported.

LEAD—Foreign Pig has been in request, at $6 25@$6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, at irregular figures.

OILS—The principal demand has been for Linseed and Olive, other kinds having been in very moderate request. We now quote: Crude Sperm, at $1 30@$1 33; Crude Whale, at 46c.@49c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale, at 60c.; Olive, at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed, at 80c.@82c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, at 65c.@75c.; City Red, at 50c.; Crude Petroleum, at 9c.@11c.; Refined Petroleum, at 18c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING MAY 12.—*Sperm*—Continues in moderate demand with a downward tendency in prices. The sales for the week embrace 470 bbls., at $1 30@$1 32, and 150 do. resold, selected, at $1 33 ₱ gallon. *Whale*—The market for Whale Oil is unchanged. The transactions since our last include sales of 1,730 bbls. Northern at 46½c.@47½c. ₱ gallon, according to quality, part for export. Also, 50 bbls. South Sea, at 46c. ₱ gallon, and 700 do. at a price not transpired. *Whalebone*—No transactions in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 12, 1862	10,128	24,131	351,800
Same time last year	20,146	66,625	678,600

(Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 20,000 pieces, on a basis of 7¾c. for 64x64.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and prices are nominally declining. Sales, since our last, 1,400 bbls., at $12 62½@12 75, for Mess; and $9 75@$10 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are less active at 5c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon continues in slack request; sales 300 boxes at 6¾@6¾c., ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is in limited demand at former figures; sales, 240 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 6½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been confined to small lots of Carolina at $7, and 500 bags East India at $5@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The principal inquiry has been for Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 17½ ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Have been quiet, since our last, at previous quotations.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,200 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7c.@8¼c., including 160 hhds. clarified at 8¾c.; also 2,500 bags China on private terms, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quite active since our last, and the market closes quite firmly. The reported sales comprise 3,000 pkgs. Greens, and 12,500 pkgs. Blacks, mainly Oolongs.

TOBACCO—The demand is rather limited, and prices are without change. Sales, 92 hhds. Kentucky, 8½c.@12½c., and 19 boxes Yara on private terms; and 54 cases Seed Leaf, 8c@10c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 50,000 lbs., part at 9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 950 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported to-day at very full rates. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9¾d.; Corn, 8¾d.@9¼d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, (100 bales,) at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. @30s. ₱ ton. For Cork—a bark, with Wheat, (24,000 bushels,) in bulk and bags, for orders, at 12d. ₱ bush. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, (13,000 bushels,) in shippers' bags, at 18c. ₱ bushel. For Amsterdam—Flour at 4s. ₱ bbl.

Real Estate Sales—May 13.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

The estate of Mrs. Mary Okill—The property known as Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) on the S. E. cor. of Mercer-st. Sold for $15,860.

BY JAMES M. MILLER & WILLIAM KENNELLY.

House and lot	E. S. 3d-av.,	80 ft.	S. 52d-st. $6,000
House and lot	W. S. 2d-av.,	60 ft.	N. 50th-st. 5,650
House and lot	W. S. 6th-av.,	75 ft.	N. 43d-st. 11,000
House and lot	N. S. 33d-st.,	200 ft.	W. 7th-av. 4,400
House and lot	N. S. 22d-st.,	150 ft.	E. 4th-av. 8,250
House and lot	S. S. 39th st.,	410 ft.	E. 6th-av. 13,650
House and lot	S. S. 39th-st.,	389 ft.	E. 6th-av. 13,700

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

Ravenswood property—House and lot situated on the Hunter's Point and Astoria Turnpike, 26 feet 6 inches front by 200 feet deep, $1,275.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	May 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	May 7
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 10
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

America	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	May 17
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Hamburg	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 24
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF GREAT RESpectability, wishing to marry, would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady of cultivated taste and high social position, as well as prepossessing appearance; wealth not required, the advertiser being left with ample fortune. His object is to obtain a helpmate and sharer of his joys and sorrows for life. Address NATHANIEL, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

REMOVAL.

The "Educational and Book Agency" of SAXE & SKINNER has been removed from No. 5 Beekman-st. to No. 150 Nassau-st., in the American Tract Society House.

This Agency, established in 1858 by Rev. GEORGE G. SAXE, A. M., now conducted by Rev. JAMES A. SKINNER, A. M., is the only one in the City where Teachers can apply without payment of advance fees.

Principals of Schools, Commissioners and Trustees can always find at this Agency competent Teachers, and can procure whatever they may require for School purposes at the lowest rates. School apparatus, furniture, &c., books, stationery, music, pianos, melodeons, &c., sold at large discounts. Clergymen and Teachers are invited to call. Letters of inquiry, inclosing stamp, will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES.

Rev. B. Larabee, D. D., President Middlebury College.
Rev. John J. Owen, D. D., New-York Free Academy.
Rev. E. S. Janes, D. D., New-York.
Prof. Theo. W. Dwight, LL. D., Columbia College.
Rev. L. H. Kendall, D. D., Secretary New-York.
Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., Chancellor Ingham University.
Address, Rev. JAMES A. SKINNER,
No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane,
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation.
JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
R. C. Combes, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—WM. J. COLEMAN & CO., have this day removed to Nos. 70 Wall-st. and 161 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A LARGE AND WELL-BUILT STORE, situated at No. 49 State-st., Albany, N. Y. The building is five stories high, 25 feet 6½ inches wide and 117 feet 8 inches deep. It is the most central location in Albany, and is well adapted for a fashionable dry goods store, being near Broadway and next to the Albany City Bank. The building is now undergoing repairs, and will be let in whole or in part. For further information, address Mrs. M. J. REMOND, No. 35 Beaver-st., Albany.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 62 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 and 355 WEST 24th-st., with steam engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap, to a responsible tenant. The location is healthy and well adapted for almost any kind of manufacturing purposes. Apply, for particulars, to Mr. HARRISON, opposite, or of J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

$450—TO LET—A NICE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, in 53d-st., near Broadway; has just been repaired and painted. Will be let only to a small family. Best of reference required. Apply to the owner, No. 61 West 46th-st., morning and evening.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE, WITH BASEment, all in good order; location good for a bakeboot and shoe store, tailor, or upholsterer. No. 311 4th-av.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y.; 15 minutes' drive to station of New-Haven Railroad, at Mount Vernon; with carriage-house, ice-house, garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., No. 47 Exchange-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 254 WEST 24th-st., three story, high stoop and attic; has all the modern conveniences. Apply on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—VALUABLE FARM OF 170 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, near the Passaic River, 3 miles east of Paterson, N. J., 14 miles from Jersey City. Fourteen trains each way daily; abundance of shade and fruit trees of choice variety; fine garden, hedges, &c.; cottage house containing 9 rooms; spacious outbuildings of every kind; everything complete; will be sold in whole or in part. Terms to suit. Apply to SAM'L F. BARGER, Counselor at Law, 111 Broadway, Rooms 43 and 45 Trinity Buildings.

GREAT APPLE AND PEACH ORCHARD.—For sale cheap, 1,200 choice apple trees; 1,000 best varieties peach trees, promising a rich yield of fruit this season, only 30 miles from New-York. Any one interested may see a magnificent show of blossoms by accompanying the owner on Wednesday, the 14th, at 4 o'clock P. M., by steamer *Nanshon*, foot of Murray-st., to Red Bank, returning next day. Inquire at No. 27 Park-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9, IN GOING from 12th-st. and 6th-av. to 14th-st., and from there in a 14th-st. stage to 23d-st. and 9th-av., a black and gold enameled BREASTPIN, with hair in it. The finder on leaving it at No. 113 West 12th-st., will receive a suitable reward.

LOST.—STONE, STARR & CO.'S NOTE FOR $543 33-100, dated Jan. 10, payable July 13, next. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with HENRY A. HEISER & SON, No. 44 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—EITHER A GOOD HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, well situated, or a country place in the suburbs of New-York, or up the Hudson River, or Harlem Railroad, or on Long Island; rent about $400 from now till May 1, 1863; a place with a few acres of land preferred. Address (post paid) G. HILLIARD, No. 34 West 17th-st. New-York.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—SOLE leather trunks, dress and bonnet trunks, leather and carpet bags, elegant Paris-made ladies' traveling and shopping bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near Fourth-st.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manuf'r, 508 Pearl-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"A. M. SCHOOL INST."—ESTABLISHED 1845—For supplying Schools of Every Grade, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*; for aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments; for *giving* Parents and Guardians information and circulars of good schools:

For selling and renting School Properties.

References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Kreeps, Brown University Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars gratuitously; teachers wishing engagements should apply immediately. References—Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Prof. Wm. F. Phelps, D. Appleton, Harper Bros.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils new entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2 Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, }
MRS. A. C. ELTING, } Principals.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst." No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

A FEW RESPECTABLE CHILDREN taken to board and educate in a small family, where there are no children; a healthy location in the suburbs of the City; also, music and drawing if required. For further particulars address Mrs. BARKER, Williamsburgh Post-office, L. I.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The well-known French boarding school of M. LESPINASSE has been removed to Fort Washington, on the Hudson. Circulars at No. 809 Broadway; and No. 61 Cedar-st., from M. Lespinasse's son, second floor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

FRENCH BOARD AND TUITION IN THE family of a French teacher, (strictly private;) full or partial board for one or two gentlemen desirous of acquiring the language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy-park.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Located at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y. Term will commence May 5. Circulars may be obtained of W. B. SMITH & CO., No. 3 Park-row, or of the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO LADIES, HAVING A SElect school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address No. 4 Liberty-st., New-York, up stairs.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN ABOUT COMmencing to prepare to enter College, would like to receive instruction, in the different branches of education, from some experienced teacher. Address, with terms, for one week, HOWARD, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated: under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF THE NEW-YORK State Normal School, who has had an extensive experience in teaching, both as Principal and Assistant, wishes to make an engagement either as Principal or Teacher of Mathematics and the English branches, in a public school or an academy. Good references will be furnished. Address W., Box No. 1,073, Post-office, Buffalo, N. Y.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO YOUNG LADIES (EXperienced) desire situations as teachers in private families—one to instruct in the English branches, Latin and Music (vocal and instrumental); the other to instruct in the English branches, French and Latin. Address Miss C., at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING EXPERIENCE in tuition, with references as to faithful performance of duty, desires an engagement in a private family to teach small children, and would be willing to assist in the family sewing; country preferred. Address Miss REED, Station E, New-York Post-office.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, FRENCH ORGANS, music stools, watches, jewelry, segars, safes, paintings, books, sewing-machines, clocks, guns, pistols, &c., &c., for sale at low prices. Cash advances on consignments of merchandise generally.
J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

TO PIANO FORTE DEALERS.—WANTED to purchase, a 7-octave Piano. The instrument must be new, warranted, and of good tone and handsome finish: Payments to be promptly made at the rate of $10 per month. Address, stating price, maker's name, &c., W. A. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A MAGNIFICENT 6¾-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE for sale. Has round corners, overstrung bass, grand diagonal bar, patent agraffe braces, rich sweet tone, and cost $250. Will be sold for $110. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace Park, for three days, from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTIST PROPERTY FOR SALE—IMPLEments, tools and furniture, including (if agreeable to both parties) rent of a portion of the premises, to be occupied by the purchaser, as the successor of JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; also, horse, harness, carriage, saddle, bridle and rowboat. Inquire at the premises, or No. 18 Wall-st., in Brooklyn Insurance Company office, for J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED in a good neighborhood up town; will be sold to a cash customer at a great sacrifice. Apply to EIMER & AMEND, wholesale druggists, No. 193 3d-av., cor. 18th-st.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

WANTED—TO COMPLETE A FILE OF THE New-York *Times*, one copy each of July 14 and Nov. 10, 1861, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at subscription desk, *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. BEAUTIFUL BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, CUT GLASS, CHINA AND SILVER WARE, RICH CHINA AND PARIAN VASES.

THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of three elegant parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocatel, green velvet reps and hair-cloth; large oval mirrors, rosewood centre and side tables, two etageres, with mirror back and doors, cost each $125; fine lace curtains, Turkish chairs, reception chairs, brouze clocks, rich china vases, parlor ornaments, oil paintings, ladies' writing desks, elegant corner and book stands, beautiful rosewood chamber suites, elegant tête-à-têtes, covered in hair-cloth; mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair and spring mattresses, beds, bolsters, pillows, blankets, sofa beds, lounges, mirrors, clocks, vases, spring-seat chairs, ingrain carpets, single and double black walnut bedsteads, washstands, tables, rockers, mirrors, paintings, black walnut extension table, buffet, French china tea sets, ivory table cutlery, glass, china and silver ware; table cutlery, oak dining chairs, oil-cloth, stair carpets, chandeliers, etc. Sale positive. All goods must be removed forty-eight hours after the sale. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart, pack or ship the goods for purchasers.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 15, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 3 Pine-st., about 1,200 volumes of books, being part of a gentleman's private library, consisting, in part, of works of the following authors, viz.: Johnson, Cooper, Drake, Dunlap, Scott, Lee, Irving, Aguilar, Lawrence, Trumbull, Gajani, Carlisle, Spencer, Proctor, Darwin, Fuller, James, Bulwer, Sedgwick, Ritchie, Mowatt, Osgood, Marryat, Longfellow, Saxe, Hamilton, Lady Morgan, Lady Wortley, Mrs. Ville, Mrs. Gilman, and others. Also, a number of unbound magazines, pamphlets, &c. Catalogues on Tuesday.

Lockwood Bros. & Underhill, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
By LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren sts.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

200 cartons RIBBONS, all new and desirable styles, to close a consignment.

Also, 200 cases Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, FLATS, TURBANS, UNIONS, HOODS, &c.

Also, Men's and Boys' HATS, CAPS, &c.

The attendance of buyers is invited.

M. B. Chapman, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Over $12,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction,

On THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 14, at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st, near 6th-av.,

Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, paintings, china, glass, silverware, table-cutlery, Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpets, bedding of every description, curtains, clocks, sofa-beds, mirrors, oil-cloths, basement and kitchen furniture.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION,
By A. JOURNEAY,
At Salesroom No. 373 Broadway,
THURSDAY, May 15,
At 11 A. M.,
Of Velvet, Tapestry, Ingrain and Venitian Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c.

TATTERSALLS,
39TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

On THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, will be sold an *Ethan Allen* trotting mare and colt.

Also, imported stud horse, thoroughbred, six years old, dark bay, very handsome, with fine shoulders, loins, quarters and legs. There is no higher or purer l

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice; or, A Mother's Prayer.

WALLACK'S—She Stoops to Conquer.

WINTER GARDEN—Geraldine; or, Love's Victory.

MIDLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—Nixon's Royal Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New-Orleans shall so far cease and determine from and after the 1st of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. In accordance with this proclamation, Secretary CHASE has issued a circular prescribing the rules by which the trade with these reopened ports must be regulated. The proclamation and the circular will be found in our columns this morning.

Our latest advices from Gen. McCLELLAN are to Monday. He telegraphs to the War Department that Commander ROGERS, on board the *Galena*, had passed some distance up the river. He found two batteries of ten guns each on the South side of the river, with the rebel steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*. Commander ROGERS offered battle to the rebel vessels, but they declined it and moved off. Our gunboats then silenced one of the batteries, and ran by the other. The river was clear, and no troops were crossing. We learn from Fortress Monroe that the *Monitor* and *Naugatuck* have also gone up toward Richmond.

Our latest advices from Norfolk represent everything quiet there. Most of the stores were closed, and the prices of almost everything were astonishingly high, but it was expected that these things would change in a few days, under the operations of Yankee enterprise. Confederate notes were already refused in many places, and gold and silver were welcomed with enthusiasm by all classes of the people, many of whom had seen none for many months. The Norfolk *Day Book* was to be continued as an afternoon paper, under proper restrictions. Great quantities of tobacco appear to have been destroyed in the vicinity of Norfolk, as the Elizabeth River, between that city and Portsmouth, was colored by what had been thrown into it.

Our Special Correspondent in the Mountain Department telegraphs from Franklin, in Pendleton County, that Gen. FREMONT, at the head of his main army, arrived there yesterday, having gone by forced marches to the relief of SCHENCK and MILROY, threatened by the combined rebel forces of JACKSON and EDWARD JOHNSON. The enemy, however, had decamped from the neighborhood on Monday night. Our losses in the affair at McDowell are put down at 20 killed and about 200 wounded. Gen. FREMONT, it will be seen by reference to a map of Virginia, is now only a few miles from Gen. BANKS' headquarters at New-Market.

We have important Southern news by way of the Mississippi River and through other channels. From New-Orleans we learn that Mayor MONROE and all the Aldermen, having refused to take the oath of allegiance, were sent to prison. Gen. BUTLER had full possession of the city, and had established his headquarters at the St. Charles Hotel. Several regiments had been landed, and the National pickets had been extended as far as the crossing of the Jefferson and Jackson Railroads. The publication of all the newspapers still proceeded, but a censor was established in each office to exclude whatever matter might be thought improper. Gen. BUTLER had sent a proclamation to all the offices for publication, but the proprietors refused to publish it, whereupon a guard was sent to take possession of the *True Delta* office, the proclamation was put in type by printers from Gen. BUTLER'S army, and it was published in the issue of the 2d inst. The document will be found in full in this morning's TIMES. The Memphis papers seem to regard the fall of Richmond as a foregone conclusion.

We learn by an arrival at Washington from the Rappahannock, that the gunboat *Island Belle* on Saturday passed up the Piankatank River some distance, and discovered a body of about 500 rebel deserters from the Gloucester Point batteries, who stated that when the order was given to evacuate, they, being disgusted with the service, determined to march to the National lines and surrender. They belonged to a Virginia regiment. They offered to lay down their arms, and expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance, which Capt. HARRIS, of the *Belle*, administered to all of them.

Released National prisoners, who left Memphis on May 8, bring a report in circulation there that the fleet from New-Orleans had reached Vicksburgh.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of May 10, says: "Gen. CURTIS' advance reached Batesville on the 3d inst., having from Forsyth pursued a tortuous course, over difficult roads, through Taney, Douglas and Ozark counties, in this State, and Fulton, Izard and Independence counties, Arkansas. His route lay along the Big North Fork of the White River, across a hilly country, drained by numerous streams tributary to White River, and the march was accordingly tedious and slow. Batesville is a thriving and handsome town of about two thousand inhabitants, on the White River, about fifty miles on an air line below the southern boundary of Missouri. Small steamers reach this point at nearly all seasons. The columns of Gen. CURTIS and Gen. STEELE have probably joined at Jacksonport, at the mouth of Black River, thirty-five miles below Batesville. Gen. STEELE'S command, composed of three brigades, commanded by Col. CARLIN, Col. HOVEY and Col. CONRAD BAKER, which is the expedition from Pilot Knob, is reported to have reached Jacksonport on the 2d inst. The united force, there can be no harm in stating, is in the neighborhood of fifteen thousand men. Manifestly Gen. CURTIS' object is to form a junction with Gen. HALLECK'S forces, or to coöperate with them by drawing off a portion of BEAUREGARD'S army by threatening Memphis."

A dispatch dated Headquarters Department Mississippi, May, 3, says: "The Union sentiment in Batesville, Arkansas, is considerable, and in the surrounding country strong. The people seem cheered by the arrival of their ancient, time honored flag. Lieut.-Col. DOUGLAS MCBRIDE, chief of Gen. MCBRIDE'S staff, and Aid-de-Camp of Gen. [illegible], at the battle of Pea Ridge, was killed by our skirmishers on the 3d or 4th inst."

It is announced—and the announcement is probably true—that the rebel Capital has been temporarily removed to Danville, Va. This place is on the extreme southern border of Virginia, about midway from east to west. The railroad from Richmond to Danville runs in a southwest direction and is 142 miles long. The stage route from Danville to Greensboro, to the southwest, is 54 miles, and the railroad under construction will scarcely be less. The distance from Fort Macon to Greensboro is 225 miles, in a northwesterly direction—189 from Newbern.

The following extract, from a private letter from Gen. WM. B. FRANKLIN, gives a true and unexaggerated account of the fight at West Point, Va. It is dated Wednesday, May 7: "Yesterday I left Yorktown, and arriving here about two, began to land about four. The enemy was seen in the vicinity, but did not interfere with us till after dark. Then they killed one of our pickets. The night passed off quietly, however, and nothing occurred till about seven this morning, when skirmishing began on our front, which became gradually severer, and finally very sharp. Gen. NEWTON'S Brigade was engaged more than any other, and some of his regiments suffered severely. The Thirty-first and Thirty-second New-York were in the action, and several officers of both regiments were killed. The Sixteenth New-York lost about fifteen killed and wounded, and our whole loss was about one hundred, perhaps more. The fight was all the time in the thick woods. Firing ceased about three o'clock. We have had a success, thank God, for they attacked us and were driven back. I have had no sleep for two nights, and am as fresh as if nothing had happened. I hope, however, to have plenty of sleep to-night."

Gen. JAS. G. BLUNT succeeds to the command of Gen. STURGIS in the District of Kansas, which is now cut off from the territory lately embraced in Gen. HALLECK'S Department of the Mississippi. One of the first orders under the new *régime* directs the immediate organization and equipment of two Indian regiments.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Pacific Railroad bill was reported back from the Special Committee by Mr. MCDOUGALL, who moved to make it the special order for Thursday next. The motion failed. The bill to protect the Indians who have adopted civilized habits was passed. A joint resolution to provide for the presentation of medals of honor to enlisted men and volunteers was reported from the Military Committee, and passed. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, also offered a resolution authorizing regiments to inscribe the names of battles on their flags, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. The bill for the better protection of the revenue was passed. It confers upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury certain powers in regard to clearances and transportation. The Indian Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, the Senate's amendments to the bill to establish a Bureau of Agriculture, was concurred in, and the bill stands passed. The Pension bill was again considered, and, after considereable discussion, was passed. An outline of its provisions will be found in our report of the proceedings. The bill to facilitate the transportation of troops and mails between Washington and New-York, was reported back from the Committee on Roads and Canals. After some debate it was laid on the table—76 to 43. After some further business of no special importance the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival off Farther Point of the steamship *Jura*, on her way to Quebec, we have advices from Europe to the 2d of May—one day later. It is again asserted by the Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* that France and England intend to interfere in the affairs of the United States. The foundation for the statement is not given. One of the terms of intervention is stated to be a requirement that the South shall guarantee the emancipation of the slaves. The Great Exhibition was opened on the 1st inst., and the affair is represented to have been a decided success. The Liverpool Cotton market was dull and lower. Breadstuffs were also dull, and Provisions heavy. Consols were 93¾@93⅞.

A number of wounded soldiers arrived in this City yesterday from Yorktown, *viâ* Baltimore and Jersey City. On arriving they were at once taken in charge by Cols. HOWE, BLISS and ALMY, and conveyed to the Park Barracks, and the New-England Hospital, No. 194 Broadway. Later in the day the hospital ship *Daniel Webster* arrived here from Fortress Monroe, with 247 sick and wounded soldiers; the majority of whom are suffering from typhoid and other fevers. Fifty, badly wounded, were at once conveyed to the hospital; the others will remain on board, properly cared for, till this morning.

Lieut. WORDEN, of the *Monitor*, was a visitor at the Stock and Exchange Board yesterday morning. He was introduced by W. R. VERMILYE, Esq., the late President, and received with three rounds of hearty cheering, in return to which the Lieutenant made quite a neat little speech.

The British ship *Alliance*, of Liverpool, Eng., in charge of Acting Master WELCH, formerly of the schooner *Mary Alice*, arrived in port yesterday morning. She was captured at the taking of Fort Macon by Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition. She has a full cargo of spirits turpentine, and was lying near the fort waiting an opportunity to run the blockade for the Liverpool market.

Lieut. STONE, prize master of the ship *Emilie St. Pierre*, which was recaptured by her crew and taken to Liverpool, publishes a card in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, detailing the circumstances of the singular affair. His story does not differ materially from that already published. He states that he and his mate were kept in close confinement for thirty-one days before reaching Liverpool.

A letter was received in Wheeling, on Sunday, from Capt. E. W. STEPHENS, of the First Virginia Regiment, now with Gen. SHIELDS' division, at Columbia Bridge, Page County, detailing a reconnoisaance made by that regiment a few days since. The First Virginia, with two companies of cavalry, were sent out on a reconnoissance, and when they had proceeded some eight miles, discovered that the enemy was in their rear. Col. THOBURN, upon discovering his precarious situation, ordered the command to fall back. The order was executed in a masterly manner, and the regiment got out of the scrape with the loss of a single man, RANDOLPH BASSFORD, of Marshall county, of Capt. MCDONALD'S Company. It appears that the reconnoitering party were in the power of the enemy, but the advantage was not discovered.

Over nine thousand shells were thrown by the fleet in the bombardment of the forts below New-Orleans. Most of them were 13-inch shells, which cost, with their filling, nearly $20 each.

In a letter to Dr. RUD. DOEHN, dated Washington, April 29, Col. F. P. BLAIR takes strong grounds in favor of gradual emancipation and compensation to the owners of slaves.

Mr. ARTHUR F. DEXTER, of Providence, R. I., has received an appointment on the staff of Brig.-Gen. TYLER, and has left for Pittsburgh Landing.

The gunboat *Mahaska* made a highly successful trial trip from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard on Friday last.

Judge ADDISON T. KNOX, who was elected to the Bench of the Supreme Court of this State for the Rochester District in 1859, died at Waterloo early on Monday morning.

Two sisters, daughters of Mr. D. WARD, fisherman, were drowned in the bay, at Toronto, on Sunday last, in consequence of the capsizing of a sail-boat in which they were.

It is stated that a Committee appointed by the New-York Law Institute, to investigate the charges made against EDWIN JAMES, Esq., while a member of the English Bar, have submitted their report at General Term of the Supreme Court. The nature of the report, however, is not yet known.

The speculative excitement in the Stock market continued yesterday, with the turn of prices against the market, the advance of Monday being lost before the close of the dealings. United States 6 ₩ cents, 104¼; Central, 88⅞; Gold fell to 103¼@⅜; Exchange closed 113¼@114 ₩ cent.

Flour was freely offered and purchased yesterday, at, however, a further reduction in prices. Wheat and Corn were in fair demand, and the latter was quoted higher. Provisions were rather sparingly dealt in. Pork was cheaper. Teas and Fire Crackers were more active. Sugars were in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Cotton, Tallow, and Whisky. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Seeds, Tobacco, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores, were generally quiet. The freight engagements were more extensive and at very full rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The cattle trade was lively on Monday, but dull yesterday. Nearly 4,400 beeves were on sale at ALLERTON'S, which was more than enough for butchers and the few graziers present. Prices declined ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb., the best cattle—and there were many good ones—selling at 8¼c., and prime, fat steers at 8c. A few hundred were left over for to-day's sales.

The Last Ditch.

We continue to receive assurances that the rebel army intends to make a final stand,—a desperate, determined effort at resistance in front of Richmond. Advices from Norfolk assert that this is the universal opinion there. Of course it is. This is the pretext on which Gen. HUGER justified to the citizens of that place his abandonment of them. He told them that great strategical reasons demanded his evacuation of Norfolk,—that his army was needed at Richmond,—and that *there* they intend to fight to the last man. The same story induced the evacuation of Yorktown. Indeed, it is precisely what the rebel officers have said at every point. They have found it necessary to say it in order to keep up the confidence of their men. If it had been generally supposed that their withdrawal from these strong points was merely a *retreat* and nothing more, the rebel army could not have been held together an hour.

We do not believe these predictions of a great battle at Richmond. The day for such a battle has gone by. If they intended to fight with any such desperation as they talk about, they would have done it when they were in position to do it with effect. Armies do not surrender three chances of success, in order to try the fourth *first*. They might have been driven out of Yorktown, but not without crippling our power to pursue them. They might have been beaten at Norfolk, but not without a long and severe contest. They might have been forced from Williamsburgh, even if they had concentrated their whole force there, instead of imperfectly holding that strong position with their rear guard. And they would have contested each of these places *before* falling back upon Richmond, if they had intended to contest the possession of that city with a tithe of their pretended desperation. Any one of the three places named would have been really stronger and more capable of defence than Richmond. It is preposterous to suppose that they would have abandoned them without a fight, for the sake of fighting at a disadvantage at a weaker point.

Undoubtedly they are making preparations to defend Richmond. If McCLELLAN reaches them before they have accumulated any considerable force there and put it in proper fighting condition, he can easily drive them out. If they really succeed in presenting a formidable front, he will quietly encamp before the city, bring up his reserves, await the arrival of McDOWELL from the North and of BANKS from the Northwest, and in due time satisfy their Generals, by a simple distant inspection of his preparations, that a fight will be a mere useless and a very expensive formality. And this exhibition will probably have the same effect upon them at Richmond which it had at Yorktown. They are sensible men, after all. They do not fight without an object. They never contest desperately the possession of a place which is not worth holding, or which they are unable to hold. They left Yorktown for the simple reason that McCLELLAN'S preparations were too much for them. They knew perfectly well that they could not hold it. He could have covered every square yard of their works, inside and out, with shells from his batteries; and when the proper moment came he could have taken 30,000 men, under protection of his trenches, within ten minutes' march of their works and hurled them upon them with a perfectly irresistible force. They knew this, and therefore they left. In due time they will leave Richmond under a similar conviction. With the gunboats on one side, Gen. McCLELLAN and 100,000 thoroughly disciplined and eager troops on another, McDOWELL with 35,000, and BANKS with as many more on the other two, the rebel leaders will consult that discretion which has always been the most conspicuous, and certainly the most serviceable part of their valor.

The destruction of the *Merrimac* is conclusive to our minds that Richmond is not to be defended. In Norfolk, on Sunday, the people insisted that the *Merrimac* was not destroyed, because it was determined to use her to prevent the passage of more gunboats up James River, to coöperate in the attack on Richmond. But she is destroyed,—and the *Monitor*, *Naugatuck* and other war vessels are permitted to go to Richmond without obstruction. This would not be so if Richmond was to be defended.

A few days will solve it all. In our judgment, there are to be no more great battles in Virginia,—probably none anywhere. The rebellion is over. The rebel leaders will now attempt to make terms. Foreign Powers, convinced of their utter inability to maintain a *de facto* independence, will insist upon their submission, and will doubtless use their influence to secure for them the most favorable terms possible. By the 4th of July we shall probably see the end of the insurrection.

THE REBELS NEAR THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—The rebels are not disposed to abandon Virginia without elaborate movements to cover their retreat. Not only is there concurrent testimony of a strong force holding the country south of Fredericksburgh, but in the Valley MILROY and SCHENCK have been encountered by a greatly augmented column under JACKSON. Yorktown and Norfolk were relinquished partly because of their exposure to the gunboats, and partly because their peninsular location subjected the garrisons to constant danger of being outflanked and surrounded by our army in superior force. In the interior these incidents of the contest cease to exist. The rebel army rests on its original base. At the latest accounts it still retained intact its communications with the South and Southwest, though both may by this time be in possession of our forces. All is not lost while these conditions remain. They may still, in retiring, maintain their coherence and organization as an army, but this is all there is left to them in Virginia.

In the meantime the position of their forces between the Rappahannock and Chickahominy, is extremely hazardous. McDOWELL holds the river in front, while in the rear, no further from McDOWELL'S advance than fifty miles, the heavy column of McCLELLAN is prepared to cut off their retreat. If to this category of unfavorable surroundings could be added the advance of Gen. BANKS from the Valley, where, in the absence of supplies, his troops have nothing to do but celebrate the victories of other armies, (howbeit, a daily task,) it would be clearly impossible for the rebel army of the Rappahannock to effect an escape. Any moment may complete the cordon, and compel the surrender of this particular force. There will then be no obstacle to the junction of McDOWELL and BANKS with McCLELLAN.

Superseding the Blockade—New-Orleans, Beaufort, and Port Royal to be Opened.

The President's proclamation declaring the supersession of the blockade at certain Southern ports, of which we took notice when first officially resolved, is now published. It abolishes, from the first of June next, the blockade at the ports of Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., (a port opened by Northern enterprise, and likely to supplant Charleston, as it well deserves to,) and New-Orleans, and throws them open to the commerce of the world, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department. These limitations and regulations, both as regards foreign vessels and coastwise traders, are expressly stated in a circular issued by Secretary CHASE.

Notably enough, the announcement of this important measure is coincident with the arrival of reiterated and emphasized rumors of a projected intervention by France and England in American affairs. If, as we may well assume, the utmost scope of this project, magnified by the name of "intervention," is the desire to obtain a supply of cotton and tobacco, the raising of the blockade at the points named, will forestall any movement on their part. Intervention in any other sense than as an appeal, no European nation or coalition of nations, would be mad enough, in the present aspect of affairs, to undertake. And we shall doubtless hear no more of it when it is understood that the Government of the United States has hastened to take the earliest opportunity to relax that belligerent right of blockade which has pressed so heavily on the commerce and industries of foreign nations, and has already thrown open three Southern ports to the trade of the world.

Having thrown open the ports, the Government can do no more, and it will, of course, depend on the temper of the people whether or no commercial relations are resumed. Will cargoes of cotton be obtainable at New-Orleans and Port Royal when the blockade is raised, or will the rebels either burn or refuse to sell? It is needless to enter into elaborate speculation on a question that must soon be settled by the event; but we may briefly state that we have very little fear that they will either burn or refuse to sell. Thus far all the cotton-burning that has been done, has been the work of Confederate soldiery, appointed for the express purpose—the Richmond usurpers having found it impossible to trust to the "patriotism" of the planters to apply the torch to their property. On the other hand, the anticipation that the planters will steadily refuse to sell is sufficiently contradicted by the fact that they have invariably seized every opportunity to run the blockade with cargoes of cotton; and this in face of the known embargo laid by the Confederate authorites on the great staple, with which they hoped to coerce European Powers into recognition.

We may safely trust this whole matter to the operation of the ordinary laws that govern human nature in its material interest—laws which, while claiming a lordly exemption, *Southern* human nature, as late experience has taught us, is rather more than ordinarily subject to. Cotton must move to the seaboard when there are there gold and silver and articles of merchandise to exchange for it. The South is literally bare of everything that a people more or less civilized requires. There is a plentiful lack of everything, whether of the *utile* or the *dulce*—whether for wear, for work, for food, or for medicine. And when he cargoes arrive from Yankeeland, there will doubtless be such a rush for the good things as will throw a New-York "opening-day" completely into the shade. Active preparations are, we understand, already being made in this City for the resumption of trade with New-Orleans and the two other ports. Those who propose to embark in this enterprise will find the conditions in which they may obtain licenses in the circular issued by Secretary CHASE and published in another column.

NEW-ORLEANS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.—Gen. BUTLER easily overcame the material defences of New-Orleans. He has now the more difficult task before him of overcoming the effects of defeat, wounded pride and mortification; in other words, of bringing the population, not merely into subjection to National authority, but into cheerful and willing subjection. Of the temper appropriate to this result, he appears to find little. The popular chagrin and disappointment are too acute to be readily cured. The citizens of New-Orleans had been confident of the practical inaccessibility of the place. What with forts and chains above, below and around the city; floating batteries, and gunboats without stint; and the presence of an army twice or thrice the strength of that which was approaching the town with hostile aim, they had every reason, they thought, to laugh at the Yankees, and await patiently the annihilation of their leagues. The fates decreed otherwise; and prompt submission to the fiats of destiny is not classed among Southern virtues. New-Orleans, captured, is sour, indignant, insubordinate. The Mayor and the Councils decline to take the oath of allegiance to National authority, which saves them the consciousness of perjury, while it consigns them to the cool, though moist, seclusion of the calaboose. And thus does Gen. BUTLER inaugurate his second campaign, which is directed against the moral rather than the martial recusancy of the rebels.

The competency of Gen. BUTLER for the position in which he finds himself cannot be questioned. Beyond suspicion of Abolition or strong Anti-Slavery proclivities; famous for patience and good humor; he is not the less noted for steady resolution and firmness of purpose, before which resistance must give way. His proclamation to the people is a fair index of his mind and intent. He will tolerate no treason, connive at no disparaging or seditious allusions to the National Government. Where opposition, active or passive, is offered, it will be decisively crushed out. Observance of law, order and social decorum, where neglected, he will compel. The programme is sound and judicious. He has the will and the power to enforce it; and steadily enforced, and aided by the prestige of continuous victories on the part of the Union, it will not be long before New-Orleans returns to its allegiance, and so to restored civil government and renewed commercial prosperity.

The Prospect at Corinth.

There must presently be either a great battle or a grand retreat in the Southwest. The immense army of Gen. HALLECK—the largest column under any one commander in the field—is so close upon the rebel works and army, and his movements are now so menacing and dangerous, that it will be impossible for BEAUREGARD to remain inactive in his present position for many days longer. The daily reports of skirmishes which reach us, are indicative of the steady advance of ourlines; of the constant occupation of new points of value, and of the progress of a system of strategy similar to that which has been so destructive to the rebel army in Virginia—namely, rendering the rebel situation untenable, and making success morally certain before the assault is begun. The heavy skirmish which was reported in our yesterday's issue, as having taken place three miles from Corinth, when the enemy found it necessary to move against our advance with a force twenty thousand strong, indicates the perilous proximity to our troops of the right wing of the enemy's main body. If he means to maintain his present position for any length of time, or to keep open his western line of communication, or his southward line of retreat, it is essential to him that our troops be prevented from advancing another inch in any direction But while it is necessary for him to do all he can to accomplish this, it is quite impossible for him to succeed in it; for the troops of Gen. HALLECK are now so disposed that he can completely outflank him whenever it shall be found advisable to do so.

We do not believe that the rebels will be able to effect any such series of retreats on their Southwestern line as they have been able to effect in Virginia. It is not likely that Gen. HALLECK will allow them to retreat from Corinth at all. Whenever there is any evidence that such a course of policy is to be adopted, the various columns of the National army, now upon three sides of the rebel army, will close in upon it, and compel a battle or a surrender. The field of operations here is not at all analogous to that in Virginia. In Virginia the enemy was on the outside of his defensive line; in Mississippi he is at its extremity.

Rumors have come thick and fast of late that BEAUREGARD had abandoned Corinth; and a fortnight ago a very dubious dispatch was telegraphed to Memphis from his headquarters that the evacuation was then going on, and was nearly completed. But the dispatches yesterday made it quite certain that he is still there in force, and that, instead of abandoning his works, he has an army of negroes engaged in strengthening them. All the outlying detachments from every quarter have arrived, from the far West, the far South, and from all the region round about. Everything in the shape of a man that can be raised in the Cotton States, has been sent to Corinth, to take part in the last great struggle for the ownership of the Mississippi Valley and the existence of the Confederacy. It would be no use now for BEAUREGARD to retire to a position closer to Memphis; for it is evident that Memphis itself cannot hold out for any length of time. And if it be correct that our navy is in front of Mobile, it would be quite useless for him to attempt a retreat Southward.

Events in Virginia hasten events in the Southwest. Gen. HALLECK'S movements hasten events in his front. The fearful condition of the rebel army itself will compel a speedy and quick solution of a problem which to it is one of destruction or surrender. Probably Gen. McCLELLAN will not reach Richmond before the only formidable rebel force in the field, out of Virginia, shall be scattered to the four winds of heaven.

COMMODORE PORTER AND THE COAST SURVEY.—We would call attention to the testimony which, in another column, Capt. PORTER bears to the important services rendered him by the Coast Survey. At every stage of his progress he was indebted to the personal and professional counsels of the officer detached by Superintendent BACHE to accompany him. Channels were retraced, soundings verified, secure anchorage and advantageous positions pointed out; in a word, a volume of information and assistance furnished, the want of which must have seriously retarded, if not defeated, the operations of the flotilla. The aid rendered this single expedition were cheaply bought with the entire yearly appropriation for the Survey.

BROWNLOW IN NEW-YORK.—The reception accorded yesterday to Parson BROWNLOW, he will have the goodness to consider a very imperfect expression of the feeling heartily entertained toward him by our people. We have learned here to regard him as the true type of what the Southerner ought to be, and of what in tale and tradition he is represented to be. Daring, self-reliant, earnest, truthful, gentle, in the right cause eloquent, and against the wrong unsparing; patient and unconquerable in persecution and adversity; the soul of honor, with the heart of a woman—these are the elements of genuine chivalry, and all these are the possession of BROWNLOW. A loyalty like his, which has braved death, how shall we measure with the standard of GARRET DAVIS, or POWELL, or CRITTENDEN! BROWNLOW sets his country and the Union above all else—even above Slavery. Loyalists of the Kentucky school hedge their fidelity about with infinite conditions, and the reservation of numberless selfish interests, enshrined higher than the Union and the Constitution; talking of State rights in language borrowed from the lips of Rebellion. By as much as we despise and reject these men, do we honor the Tennessee hero, who is so worthily the guest of our people. All honor to PARSON BROWNLOW!

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

An Important Proclamation by President Lincoln.

Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans to be Thrown Open to Commerce.

The Trade Regulations Established by Secretary Chase.

Proposition to Send Food to New-Orleans.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, by my Proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina; Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and, whereas, the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New-Orleans have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New-Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SECRETARY CHASE'S CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1862.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRADE WITH PORTS OPENED BY PROCLAMATION.

First—To vessels clearing from foreign ports, and destined to ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States, of this date, namely, Beaufort, in North Carolina; Port Royal, in South Carolina; and New-Orleans, in Louisiana; licenses will be granted by Consuls of the United States, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no person, property or information contraband of war, either to or from the said ports—which licenses shall be exhibited to the Collector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound, immediately on arrival, and if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade; and on leaving either of the said ports, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the Collector of the Customs according to law, showing that there has been no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war, for any purpose whatever.

Second—To vessels of the United States clearing coastwise for the ports aforesaid, license can only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

Third—In all other respects the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained; nor is it relaxed by the proclamation except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

THE POST-OFFICE AT NORFOLK.

T. P. TROTT, of the Contract Office, Post-office Department, left Washington to-day for Norfolk, to open the Post-office at that place. The mails will be sent by the old route, *viâ* Fortress Monroe.

A PLOT AND COUNTERPLOT.

The new secession plot to induce the intervention of the Powers of Western Europe, on the ground of the exportation of cotton, which comes to light in this country to-day by the arrival of the *Etna*, is felicitously met by the President's Proclamation, announcing the opening of New-Orleans, and other cotton ports, on the first of June. Thus falls the second grand conspiracy abroad.

THE ADJOURNED CAUCUS OF CONSERVATIVES.

The adjourned meeting of Conservative members of Congress to-night, at the Capitol, was attended by about the same number that were at the first—a few over fifty. Their action fully sustained the view I have before taken of the movement. It was merely a legislative caucus to procure organized opposition to mischievous bills pending in Congress, and had no reference to National party schemes. When the first meeting was called the Lovejoy bill was before the House, and the principal object of the caucus was to secure its defeat. The decided demonstration of Friday's meeting had the desired effect, and yesterday the obnoxious bill was so materially modified as to lose its most objectionable features. As there is no other measure of like objectionable character now pending in the House, it

The New-York Times, Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

...ing the Legislature of New-York, placing its canals at the service of the Government, so far as to allow the enlargement of its canal-locks to a size adequate to the passage of vessels able to defend the lake from hostile attack, was placed on the table of Congress this morning, accompanied by a letter from Capt. ERICSSON, and also by evidences furnished by extracts from the London Times, showing the defenceless condition of American commerce on the lakes, and the ability of England at any time to take immediate and complete control of them. Gov. MORGAN, acting under a joint resolution of the State Legislature, has especially appointed Hon. SAMUEL A. RUGGLES, late Canal Commissioner, to attend at Washington, and invite the attention of the General Government to the great importance of the national interests involved in the measure.

OPPOSITION TO ADJOURNMENT.

Members of Congress, at the caucus to-night, were surprised and distressed to hear the statement that at least three radical Senators had declared that Congress should not adjourn while the war continues. The action of the Senate, so far, on propositions of adjournment, indicates that such purpose of holding on is entertained by a majority of that body.

GEN. SMITH EXONERATED.

The Military Committee of the Senate to-day reported that they have visited the battle-field at Lees Mills, etc., and after the fullest inquiry the circumstances of the case would admit are fully satisfied the charge against Gen. SMITH of drunkenness is without foundation and unsupported by the slightest evidence. They further say he is one of the first officers of his rank, always ready and able to perform promptly every duty assigned to him.

CONFIRMED.

HARVEY BROWN was yesterday confirmed as Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Representative LOVEJOY's bill, which has passed both Houses, establishes a department of Agriculture with a Commissioner's salary of $3,000 per annum, as chief executive officer. It is separate and distinct from any other department, exclusively devoted to the interests of Agriculture. The Commissioner is required to report to the President and Congress.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) from the Special Committee, reported back the Pacific Railroad bill, and moved that it be made the special order for Thursday next.

The motion to make the Pacific Railroad bill the special order for Thursday was rejected by Yeas 17, Nays 19.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) the bill to protect the Indians who have adopted civilized habits was taken up.

After discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution to provide for the presentation of medals of honor to enlisted men and volunteers. Passed.

Mr. WILSON also offered an amendment to the resolution offered by his colleague (SUMNER) in regard to placing the names of battles on the colors of regiments, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be authorized to permit such regiments as have or may distinguish themselves by their courage or conduct in battle to inscribe the names of the battles in which such regiments are engaged on their flags.

Mr. WILSON said he should call up the resolution soon.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) the bill for the better protection of the revenue was taken up.

The bill authorizes the President to refuse a clearance to any vessel, and to prohibit the importation of any goods, when he has reason to believe the goods are intended in any way to reach or benefit the rebels; and gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to prohibit transportation on any vessel or railroad any goods which are intended for or likely to fall into the hands of the rebels.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up and considered until the adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved that the House concur in the Senate's amendments to the bill establishing a dépôt of agriculture.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,) expressed his opposition to the bill. If it had provided merely a Bureau of Statistics and Agriculture to be connected with the duties now discharged by the Commissioner of Patents, it should have received his (PHELPS) support, but believing that it would create another Cabinet officer, he moved to lay the amendments on the table.

This was disagreed to by 14 against 89.

The amendments were then concurred in, so the bill is finally passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Pension bill.

An amendment was adopted authorizing the appointment of a special agent, whose business it shall be to detect and prosecute frauds.

Various amendments were debated, the general system of pensions entering into the discussion, when the bill was passed.

It provides that officers and men of all grades, in the army and navy and other branches of the service, who have been, since the 4th of March, 1861, or shall hereafter be, disabled by reason of wounds or disease contracted in line duty, shall be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners. (Colonels and all others of higher rank are to receive a pension of $30 per month; Majors, $25; Captains, $21; First Lieutenants, $17; Second Lieutenants, $15; non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, $8. In the naval service, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants Commanding and Masters Commanding, $30 per month; Lieutenants, Chief Engineers, Surgeons, and Passed Assistant Surgeons, $25; Professors of Mathematics, Assistant Surgeons, Paymasters and Master, $20; First Assistant Engineers, Pilots, and Assistant Paymasters, $15; Teachers, Schoolmasters, Passed Midshipmen, Captains' and Paymasters' Clerks, Second and Third Assistantant Engineers, Masters' Mates and warrant officers, $10; all petty officers, $8. All commissioned officers of either service shall receive only such pension as is thus provided for. If any officer or other person named in the first section has died since the 4th March, 1861, or shall hereafter die by reason of any wound or disease, &c., his widow, or his children under eighteen years of age, shall be entitled to the pension, which is to continue to the widow during her widowhood, or to her children until they severally attain to the age of eighteen years, and no longer.

Where any officer or other person named, shall have died subsequently to the 4th of March, 1861, or shall hereafter die, and has not left or shall not leave a widow or legitimate child, but has left or shall leave a mother who was dependent upon him for support, in whole or in part, the mother shall be entitled to receive the pension, provided the pension given to the mother on account of her son shall terminate on her marriage; and provided, that where any officer or other person has not left or shall not leave a widow nor legitimate child, nor mother, but has left or may leave an orphan sister or sisters, under eighteen years of age, who were dependent on him for support in whole or in part, they shall receive the pension to continue until they shall severally arrive at the age of eighteen and no longer. The widow of any volunteer who shall hereafter be killed or die of wounds or disease contracted while in the military service during the present rebellion, and before receiving the bounty herein provided for, and if no widow the minor child or children, if there be any, and if there be no minor children, then the mother, and if no mother then the father of such deceased soldier, shall receive in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances for bounty of one hundred dollars, and no money shall be paid to such, or to any heirs of any deceased soldier on account of bounty, back pay or pension, who have been in any way engaged in, or who have aided or abetted the existing rebellion in the United States; but the right of such disloyal heir, or heirs, of such soldier, shall be vested in the loyal heir, or heirs, of the deceased, if any there be in the order named. A special agent is to be appointed to detect and prosecute frauds against the pension laws.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) reported back from the Committee on Roads and Canals, the bill to facilitate the transportation of troops and mails between Washington and New-York, by railroads.

After debate, Mr. HARDING moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried—76 against 57.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the amendment to the bill incorporating the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company. He, among other things, explained that all speculators from other cities were excluded, and the corporation limited to seven, who are residents of Washington; the railroad to be completed within two months; fare to any point five cents. The report was adopted. Adjourned.

THE CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT.

Adjourned Meeting of the Conservative Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

An adjourned meeting of the Conservative members of Congress from all the States "to defeat the schemes of the Abolitionists and Secessionists," was held this evening in the Hall of Representatives. Mr. CRITTENDEN in the Chair, and Mr. COX, Secretary.

Mr. RICHARDSON, to test the sense of the meeting, moved that the Chairman have power to call them together, whenever it shall again become necessary, in order that they might make arrangements for defeating objectionable measures. There was no legislation pending, of which they knew enough to determine what course to take. They were in the midst of shifting scenes. What would be prudent to-day would not be prudent to-morrow. He, therefore, suggested that the report prepared be not submitted, for when a report was adopted there was no recalling it. They should hold themselves in readiness to act on all measures as policy might dictate.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, concurred in the suggestion. He thought the results of the meeting on Saturday was highly beneficent. This nobody could doubt.

After debate—

It was finally concluded to appoint a Committee of seven members for the purpose suggested, whereupon the Chairman appointed Messrs. Richardson, Kellogg of Illinois, Biddle, Mallory, Cox, Steele of New-Jersey, and Sheffield.

Mr. CRITTENDEN suggested that it was desirable that Congress adjourn at an early day.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said it appeared that the Senate were determined not to adjourn, and had rejected the House resolution fixing the time. The President, however, has a constitutional right to adjourn Congress when the two Houses could not agree on that point.

Senator DAVIS said he had moved to substitute the 7th of June for the time fixed by the House. But this was rejected. There was no purpose manifested by the Senate to fix any day at all.

Mr. MALLORY remarked that he had had a conversation with Senator FESSENDEN, who has charge of the important business in that body, and was informed by him they would be ready to adjourn by the middle of June.

Senator DAVIS repeated that the extreme men would not fix any day. He believed their intention was to continue the session indefinitely.

Senator POWELL said he had heard some extreme men remark that they would not adjourn during the war. Adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA AT FATHER POINT.

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

More Rumors of Intervention in American Affairs.

The South Required to Emancipate its Slaves.

Treaty for the Extinction of Slavery in Cuba.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, May 13.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool, May 1, *viâ* Londonderry, May 2, passed Father Point at 2 o'clock this morning, with 34 cabin and 311 steerage passengers.

The Paris correspondence of the *Indépendance Belge* asserts, in the most positive manner, that the projected intervention by France and England in the affairs of America, is confirmed. The South will be required to guarantee the emancipation of her slaves.

The same authority says that a secret treaty exists between France and Spain, providing for the early abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

The opening of the Great Exhibition in London was a perfect success.

At a large meeting at Ashton-under-Lyne, a resolution was carried after considerable opposition, calling on the Government to recognize the Confederate States.

NAPLES, Thursday, May 1.

Prince NAPOLEON is expected here on a visit to King VICTOR EMANUEL.

It is stated in official quarters that Gen. GUYON has been recalled from Rome.

PARIS, Friday, May 2.

The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes a letter from Mexico, commenting on the intolerable conduct of the Mexican Government, and the probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the City of Mexico.

The *Journal des Spirit Public* of to-day, says there is a question of sending Marshal NIEL to Rome with military and diplomatic power. It is said he will be charged to conciliate, if possible, the protection which France owes to the Holy See, with the rights of the Italian nation.

The statement that the Spanish and French troops were about to march against Mexico has been favorably received here.

LISBON, Thursday, May 1.

The King has officially announced his approaching marriage.

The new Ministry has been finally consolidated.

LONDON, Friday, May 2.

Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA arrived at Balmoral yesterday. Although the Queen's birthday will not this year be celebrated by the usual festivities, Her Majesty desires that the usual holiday may be observed on the 24th inst.

This morning's papers are filled with accounts of the opening of the Great Exhibition yesterday.

The *Times* says the ceremonial was emphatically the grandest, best-managed and most imposing public pageant seen in this country for years. The building itself, for extent, convenience, elevation, beauty of form and charm of color, is described as far superior to that of the Hyde Park Exhibition. There are the same apparent labyrinths and spreading vistas of courts, each a complete exhibition in itself, and worth a day's study. Whatever there was in 1851, will be found tenfold in 1862. Besides, what was in the old exhibition, there is the finest collection of English and foreign pictures, ever got together in this metropolis.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, May 2.

The steamer *Alhambra* has arrived. She left Lisbon April 27. The Portuguese Minister of Finance had proposed a large reduction in the duties on salt and fish. A reduction is also projected in the duty on Muscovado sugar.

Trade is dull and Exchange on London at 54.

The steamer *Pera*, with a heavy portion of the China and Calcutta mails, has arrived.

The *Pera* brings 1,531 bales of silk, valued at £140,000.

Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 2.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 40,000 bales, the market closing dull and ⅛d. lower, owing to the intervention rumors. Speculators took 7,000 and exporters 6,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, and the market closes quiet and unchanged. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	14⅛d.
Fair Mobile	14d.
Fair Uplands	13⅞d.
Middling Orleans	13⅜d.
Middling Mobile	13⅛d.
Middling Uplands	12⅞d.

The stock in port is estimated at 367,000 bales, of which 118,500 are American.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and quotations barely maintained.

PROVISIONS heavy.

LONDON, Friday, May 2.

Consols—For money 93⅛@93⅜.

American Securities dull.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £82,000.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

His Trip Hither—Reception—Speeches by Himself and Others.

Our readers are familiar with the more notable facts in the recent history of Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW, of Knoxville, Tenn., better known by the *sobriquet* of the "Fighting Parson." Concerning his earlier career, not so much is known, and the public impression is, that the redoubtable preacher is a rough-and-ready fighter, an effective speaker, a good hater, and a mixture of strong elements, good and bad. The truth is that Mr. BROWNLOW is original in his way of thinking, and eccentric in his manner of acting, and being of invincible determination, never gives up an opinion once entertained. He has fought often with his hands, but oftener with his tongue, and yet more frequently and with as much effect, with his pen. For more than twenty years he edited and sustained the Jonesborough *Whig*, in the midst of a fighting community—a paper which regularly scored some political or personal opponent, and a community which believed in pistols, bowie-knives, and the use of them.

Subsequently, he edited the Knoxville *Whig*, in which, only more so, he continued the same system of individual attack and personal defiance. In the conduct of the last named journal he made a National reputation—a name which, though coupled with roughness of exterior, lack of polish and absence of refinement, has not yet been associated with dishonor, or tainted with secession.

For his unwavering support of the Constitution of the fathers, and the union of the whole people, he was driven from his home, his business was destroyed and life threatened. Exile, loss of property and personal danger did not suffice to extinguish the love of country in his breast, and he has made his way, with his family, to the North, where freedom of thought, and word, and deed, is recognized—not that he may rest in it, or partake of its pleasant fruits, but that he may obtain encouragement from the public for a restarting of his enterprise, and that with strong backing, social, political, pecuniary and moral, he may once again advocate the doctrines of the founders of the Union, and fight with pen and tongue for their maintenance.

It was in honor of his fidelity, and in consequence of their belief in his sincere patriotism, that the members of the "Young Men's Republican Union" conceived the idea of inviting him to this City, that he might meet face to face with the citizens of New-York, tell them his story, suggest such remedies as in his opinion would best result in public weal and personal benefit, and receive such aid as his fellow countrymen were willing to give him.

Invitations were extended by the Executive Committee of the Union, to various gentlemen, to accompany them on Tuesday morning, by steamer, to South Amboy, where it was expected the distinguished guest, with his immediate family, would join them and return to this City.

In compliance with the invitation, the guests met at the cheerful hour of 5½ o'clock in the morning, on the Amboy pier, whence they were taken by the steamer *Richard Stockton*, shortly before the hour of 6, greatly to the annoyance of sundry reportorial and other persons, who arrived just in time to shout "good bye."

Among others, we noticed the Hon. GEO. B. LINCOLN, the Brooklyn Postmaster, CEPHAS BRAINERD, CHARLES T. ROGERS, FRANK W. BALLARD, and THOMAS L. THORNELL. The trip down was pleasant, and the Amboy dock was reached shortly after 8 o'clock. Unfortunately, the train on which were the expected party, was detained at a station on the road, and the deputation was compelled to wait. The hours increased numerically, and it was only after the fourth had dragged its weary length along, that the much desired screech of the locomotive was heard. All eyes brightened, all ears listened, all necks stretched, and the story-tellers, who for four mortal hours had done their utmost to pass the time pleasantly, ceased their narratives, as slowly the flag-decked engine drew the train and its honored burden into the dépôt. Shout after shout went up from the expectant crowd, and various amusing mistakes were made by people who took and mistook every one but the right person for the Parson.

Presently he appeared, and every person in the entire crowd was disappointed. They expected to see a rough, hardy, keen-featured man, who might pass for a prize-fighter, a bully or a rowdy; instead of which they saw a man slightly built, with stooping shoulders, a round, bullet head, a quiet, pleasant countenance, and an air somewhat depressed, with a travel-stained, dust-laden *tout ensemble* very unlike the ideal.

As he stepped upon the platform he was greeted by hearty cheering, when Mr. BRAINARD, having presented the members of the Delegation, invited him into the cabin of the steamer where the following ceremonies took place. Mr. BRAINERD, addressing the Parson in behalf of the Republican Union, said:

SIR: It is made my duty, by the young men with whom I am associated—a duty which any of them would perform better than myself—to express, so far as I can, our gratification at seeing one who has suffered and done so much for the country; and whose glory it is thus to have labored and suffered. Tempted, as you were, to leave the old flag, there are few who would not have yielded. It required a moral power and courage which none at the North can estimate. Because you did so we love and revere you. [Applause.] It seems to me that you are one of those of whom MILTON dreamed, when he said that there would be, in a late age, "true men and worthy patriots, dear to God, and famous in all ages;" and so it shall be with you. [Applause.] When some impartial MACAULEY shall write the history of the country, he will hardly find words to express his admiration for your character. I cannot say how heartily the people of the City of New-York will welcome you. I leave it for them, during the opportunities they will have to meet you, to express, in acts as well as words, their appreciation of your course. [Applause.]

During the delivery of the speech, Mr. BROWNLOW, who does not seem at all well, was visibly affected, and after a few moments pause, replied:

GENTLEMEN: To have been met at the dépôt at Amboy by a party of citizens and the representatives of the Press from the great commercial City of New-York, and welcomed to its hospitalities, as has been the case with me to-day, I regard as a very high compliment, and I thank you, and through you to all whom you represent, I return my most profound thanks. Under other circumstances than those which surround us, hurried as we are, on our passage from the cars to the boat, I should feel very much like making you a speech, but the occasion is one on which I can make but a remark or two. So far as I am myself concerned, though I have fought the best battle I could in defence of our glorious Union, I deserve no credit for doing so. [Applause.] I have done nothing more than my duty. And he who would not sacrifice his property, and even peril his life in defence of the Constitution and laws of this Union, neither deserves to dwell beneath the folds of the Star-spangled Banner, nor to enjoy the mild rule of the Federal Union, or the proud name of an American citizen. [Applause.] But I must not attempt anything like a speech. All the circumstances surrounding us require brevity, therefore, conclude by congratulating you and our countrymen on the success of our arms, at every point since the opening of the never-to-be-forgotten year of 1862, and upon the speedy termination of this wicked war, forced upon the country by Southern demagogues and traitors. Those of you who live to see the Fourth of July will be able to celebrate a return of peace to this distracted country. [Applause.] Less than twelve months ago I heard the officers and active partisans of rebeldom boast in my town in East Tennessee, that they would have Philadelphia, and would drink champagne in Wall-street before the frost came! Instead of this, I am happy to have it in my power to say, that they are using as a substitute the water of the frog-ponds of Mississippi and Chickahominy Creek, as they retire from Corinth and Yorktown, in search of that last ditch in which they are pledged to die. [Laughter and applause.] I again thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness and consideration bestowed upon me and the ladies and gentlemen who accompany me.

Accompanying Mr. BROWNLOW, were his daughter Mrs. Sanger, Mr. J. B. Brownlow, Miss Duer, Miss Peterson and Mr. Childs. Mrs. SANGER has a reputation no less honorable than that of her father. No one can forget her heroic conduct, when, revolver in hand, she kept at bay the crowd of "chivalry" who threatened and attempted to pull down the Stars and Stripes from her father's house, and no one will forget to yield her all the praise and honor which such patriotism and unflinching bravery deserve.

With the ladies and gentlemen of his party, the Parson then partook of a bountiful lunch which was provided for the occasion, and for which host and guests were alike thankful. The progress of the entertainment was materially interfered with by the interest which all felt in the occasional narrations of Mr. BROWNLOW, a repetition of which, on a larger scale, he will give on Thursday night, at the Academy of Music.

In consequence of the railway detention, it was nearly 2 o'clock when the steamer reached her pier, where a large crowd had assembled to welcome the "man from the South."

Mr. CHARLES STETSON, Jr., was in waiting with carriages, and upon the arrival of the party took them, followed by crowds of cheering and excited people, to the Astor House, where superb accommodations had been prepared for the party.

In the afternoon, many people, political and otherwise, called upon Mr. BROWNLOW, but, with few exceptions, he declined to see any of them.

In the evening, the ladies of the party accepted the invitation of Postmaster LINCOLN, to attend a promenade concert given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The Parson is in the hands of the Young Men's Republican Union, who, for the present, control his movements; after which he will visit Mr. LINCOLN, in Brooklyn, and speak at Plymouth Church.

The following is Mayor ODDYKE's patriotic response to an invitation to attend the public reception of Parson BROWNLOW on Thursday evening:

DEAR SIR: Please accept for yourself, and also convey to your Board of Control, my thanks for the invitation just received by me, to be present at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, on the occasion of the public reception of Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee.

I cordially sympathize with the general disposition manifested by this community, in common with the loyal people of our whole country, to do honor to one who has so bravely persisted in the demonstration of his loyalty and patriotism, and that, too, in the face of rebel military force, and at the cost of violent persecution and the risk of his life.

I shall certainly endeavor to be present at Mr. BROWNLOW's reception. Very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE ODYKE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1862.

In addition to the above, the Committee have abundant assurances of the full and cordial sympathy of the President and his Cabinet with this practical method of honoring the champion of a free Press.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The popular actress, Miss KEENE, will take her first benefit in two years, this evening. It is announced that "The Sea of Ice" will be produced for the occasion. As this play has always been a favorite with the public, there is no doubt that the house will be crowded.

Boys' Clothing.

ROGERS & RAYMOND

Believing their stock in this department to be the finest and decidedly the cheapest ever offered in this market, invite the attention of

ALL CLASSES

To their special novelties, Boys' Spring Sacks, school attire, dress suits, &c. One price and no departure from the marked figures.

Establishments { Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 869 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 869 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Card.—We beg to inform our friends and the public of our new arrangements, which are now complete.

We have transferred our OFFICES and WHOLESALE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT to our store corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST., where we have also an extensive, well-appointed Merchant Tailoring Department, with an entire new stock of all the latest styles of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade. Our Ready-made Department, first floor, is extensively stocked with MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. We intend that no stock in the City shall compare with it for taste, variety and cheapness.

☞ Families will please make a note of this.

For the convenience of our down-town customers, we intend to keep our store at the corner of BROADWAY AND WARREN extensively and tastefully stocked with all descriptions of seasonable ready-made clothing at retail. And our Merchant Tailoring Department here will not be second, either in point of stock, or in the taste and talent of the cutters who have charge of it

DEVLIN & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and Grand sts.,
and cor. Broadway and Warren sts.

Brandreth's Pills Established 111 Years.

The diminution of disease is effected by evacuating morbid matters; by this means we cannot fail to lessen the quantity in every part of the body; so we cure headaches and all nervous affections, as well as local pains, rheumatisms, bilious affections, giddiness, fullness, apoplexies, ulcers, and even heart and kidney difficulties. Purely surgical cases are benefited by this method, when the innocent but efficient

PILLS OF DR. BRANDRETH

are employed.

NEW STYLE NO. 294 CANAL-ST.,
AND NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

Stuyvesant Insurance Company.—In consequence of frauds having been committed by the late Secretary, B. J. PENTZ, in relation to the stock of this Company, all persons holding certificates, as owners or otherwise, are requested to present the same at the office, southwest corner of Bowery and Grand-st., as soon as possible, prior to SATURDAY, 17th inst., that an account may be taken of the same, for examination. Those only excepted which have been registered during the last week.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1862.

SAMUEL WILLETS,
C. L. EVERITT,
SIMEON ABRAHAMS,
BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
ANDRE FROMENT.
} Committee.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover and Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others either for family or manufacturing use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Covering for the Feet.—BOOTS AND SHOES, every variety and kind, can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—MOORE.—In Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, May 12, by Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., of Maryland, Rev. JOHN K. LEWIS, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Buffalo, N. Y., to SUSAN WILLIAMSON, daughter of James Moore, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

ROOME—HAMPTON.—In this City, on Sunday, May 11, by Rev. C. Clapp, of the Church of the Nativity, EDWARD F. ROOME to MARY E. HAMPTON, all of this City.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—On Monday evening, May 12, JAMES T., son of Josiah and Maria Briggs, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his father-in-law, William Varian, of Westchester, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the dépôt on the arrival of the 2½ o'clock train from the City.

BULL.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 13, Miss ANNA BULL, formerly of Milford, Conn., aged 43 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her brother, Frederic Bull, No. 170 West 21st-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her friends, and those of her brothers, are invited to attend, without further notice.

BERRIAN.—In Kingsbridge, on Monday evening, MAY 12, Mrs. DEBORAH BERRIAN, widow of the late Nathaniel Berrian, in the 81st year of her age.

BOYCE.—CATHARINE BOYCE, relict of the late John Boyce, in the 87th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, W. E. Meeks, East Chester, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the 15th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DE GRAW.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 12, HENRY WILCOTT GILBERT, son of Pendleton and Mary De Graw, of this City, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of John S. Gilbert, Esq., No. 130 West 14th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

EARLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday May 12, TOMMY ROBERT, son of Thomas and Eliza B. Earll, aged 6 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 114 Congress-st., Brooklyn, at 3½ P. M.

FAY.—In this City, on Monday, May 12, Mrs. MARY A. FAY, aged 52 years.

Her friends, and those of her son, Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 508 Greenwich-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

JARVIS.—In Baltimore, Md., on Monday, May 12, Dr. NATHAN S. JARVIS, Surgeon U. S. Army.

His relatives, the friends of the family, and the officers of the army, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from Trinity Chapel, Western-st.,

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 225.—May 13, 1862.
28, 34, 21, 22, 18, 26, 32, 17, 48, 19, 38, 58.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 226.—May 13, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE **DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 173.—May 13, 1862.
10, 27, 60, 43, 47, 32, 49, 8, 11, 25, 33, 21.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 224.—May 13, 1862.
53, 61, 64, 72, 39, 63, 45, 5, 60, 22, 11, 32.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR Old Stand at No. 61
TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST.,
NEAR FULTON.
SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IRA PERREGO & SONS.

IMPORTANT TO COAL DEALERS
AND CONSUMERS OF COAL.
THE COAL TRADE CONCENTRATED.

The subscriber, being in constant communication with all the principal miners and importers of coal in this City, is prepared at all times to exhibit at his office a complete list of all the most approved foreign and domestic

Anthracite, Semi-Bituminous,
Bituminous, And Gas Coals

Offered for sale in this market, adapted for family use, hotels, factories, furnaces, steamboats, railroads, blacksmiths, gas companies, &c.

Orders promptly filled at the lowest market prices, in quantities to suit purchasers, and contracts for large quantities negotiated.

Parties in the country and elsewhere will find this a very convenient and reliable medium for obtaining their supplies of coal, and are respectfully invited to call personally or communicate by mail.

Vessels of any size obtained for freighting, when required. GEO. W. PECK, Broker, No. 110 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, May, 1862.

REFERENCES.—John H. Brower, Esq., New-York; John Cryder, Esq., New-York; Richard Patrick, Esq., New-York; Charles Kneeland, Esq., New-York; George H. Potts, Esq., New-York; Jos. W. Harper, Esq., New-York; John W. Lawrence, Esq., Flushing, L. I.; M. Vassar, Esq., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GLORIOUS PARSON BROWNLOW.

The new Card Portraits of PARSON BROWNLOW, for which he sat in Cincinnati expressly for

E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York,

are now ready for sale.

Twenty-five cents in stamps will bring the Parson by return mail. Also,

COMMODORE FARRAGUT,
CAPT. DAVIS,
GEN. HANCOCK,
And all the heroes of the day.

Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums in great variety, and of superior *workmanship* and *durability*.

RECEPTION DAYS!

Having had my store painted, and being prepared for "Company," I have fixed my RECEPTION DAYS from MONDAY MORNING to SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., where the usual assortment of rich, heavy PLATED GOODS are offered at the lowest prices.

BERRY BASKETS, A NEW ARTICLE.
ICE PITCHERS, NEW PATTERNS.

For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
OILCLOTHS! OILCLOTHS! OILCLOTHS!
OILCLOTHS!

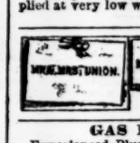
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling English Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Shades, &c., at very moderate prices. All goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent in molds to any part of the City.

Sunday Schools, Excursion Parties, etc., will be supplied at very low wholesale prices.

WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.



WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.

For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

GAS FIXTURES CHEAP.

Experienced Plumbers sent to all parts of the country at same rate as City prices. ALEX. MCKENZIE, PLUMBER AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER, CORNER 4TH and GREENE STS.

PHELAN'S

IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

MOTH! MOTH! MOTH!

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYED IN UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE without removing the covers, carpets, feathers, furs, &c., No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway. M. NOONAN & CO., successors to W. Wagstaff.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF,
THE KING OF REMEDIES,
AT HEGEMAN & CO.'S,
Nos. 303, 390, 511, and 756 Broadway, and 4th av., Corner of 17th-st., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The examination of the Competitors for Prizes takes place on TUESDAY, May 13, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., upon written answers to printed questions.

The examination of the entire Senior Class for the degree of Bachelor of Laws and for admission to the Bar commences at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette Place, on WEDNESDAY, May 14 and closes on FRIDAY, May 17. The subject for Wednesday is the Law of Contracts and Commercial Law; for Thursday, the Law of Real Estate; for Friday, Equity Jurisprudence, Evidence and Practice. The Examinations continue each day from 2½ to 5 o'clock P. M.

The public are invited to attend.

By order of the Law Committee of the Trustees,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.—THE GREAT speech of Hon. F. P. Blair, on "The Policy of the President for the Restoration of the Union and the Establishment of Peace," has just been published in pamphlet form. Price three cents each; $2 per 100. When ordered by mail, a postage-stamp must be added to price.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers and Publishers,
Printing-house square, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR THE TRADE, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OR INDIVIDUALS.

DAVID G. FRANCIS, (LATE C. S. FRANCIS & CO.)
No. 554 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS,

Receives regularly a supply of all catalogues issued in London of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

Buyers importing through him desiring catalogues can have them mailed on receipt of postage.

MR. FRANCIS' long experience in the trade enables him to offer his services with confidence that he will be able to afford every satisfaction to all who favor him with orders, and his terms for importing will be as low and as favorable as those of any house in the business.

The same attention given to an order for a single book as for a quantity.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

Now Ready, the Second Edition of
JOURNAL OF ALFRED ELY,
A
PRISONER OF WAR IN RICHMOND.
EDITED BY
CHARLES LANMAN.

1 vol. 12mo, illustrated with a Steel-plate Portrait of Mr. FRED ELY, and a Wood Engraving of the Prison at Richmond.
Price $1.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

Z. W. SIMSON has opened at his new store, No. 319 Canal-st., four doors west of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, and will offer at retail on MONDAY, 8th inst., their entire stock of Black Silks, Velvets, Laces, &c., which they desire to close before removing their business to the new store. Early calls are solicited.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Z. W. SIMSON has opened at his new store, No. 319 Canal-st., four doors west of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, and will offer at retail on MONDAY, 8th inst., their entire stock of Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Laces, &c., which they desire to close before removing their business to the new store. Early calls are solicited.

TO PLUMBERS.—FIRST QUALITY BLOCK TIN and Stamp Pipe, all sizes, on sale at a low price by the manufacturers, H. SOPER, 43 and 45 Gouverneur-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, 26 Park-row. Also, white marking and stamp cases, copying and addressing presses, and other stationers' goods. Depot 26 Park-row. Manufactured by J. Meyer. H. SOPER, 43 and 45 Gouverneur-st.

CLOTHING.

AT THE CALIFORNIAN AND WESTERN agency store, No. 161 7th-av., ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost cash value of clothing, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., in exchange for any of the above-mentioned articles. Call or address as above, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. H.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AND WESTERN understands the utmost cash value of clothing, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., in exchange for any of the above-mentioned articles. Call or address as above, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. H.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; can come well recommended from last place. Call at No. 360 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; can come well recommended from last place. Call at No. 360 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker; prefers a small family in the country; has no objection to go a short distance; understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended from last place. Call at No. 360 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker; prefers a small family in the country; has no objection to go a short distance; understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended from last place. Call at No. 360 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK in a respectable private family by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can produce good City reference from last place. Call at No. 244 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the rear.

A COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is used to a small family; good reference from last place. Please call at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker; prefers a small family in the country; has no objection to go a short distance; can be seen until engaged at No. 18 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give good City reference from last place. Call at No. 137 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by two respectable females; the cook is a first-class pastry-cook; the other is a good chambermaid and waiter; can be seen at No. 136 East 29th-st., front basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook; is a first-class pastry-cook; is thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can be seen at No. 18 West 18th-st., first floor back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 18 East 12th-st., first floor back room.

A COOK.—A FAMILY GOING TO THE COUNtry would like to procure a situation for a very competent cook. Apply at No. 131 East 124th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good baker; is a good plain cook; understands her business perfectly; can produce good City reference; is very particular where she goes. Call at No. 60 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman wants a situation in a private family as cook; understands her business in all its branches; can produce good City reference from last place. Call at No. 37 West 21st-st., second floor front.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl; she is a very plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of baking; can give good City reference from last places. Apply at No. 11 Crosby-st., room No. 17.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl; she is a respectable plain cook, and would like to go to a private family; can give good City reference from last places. Apply at No. 138 7th-av, between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can give well recommended from last place. Call at No. 146 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the rear.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; is a first-rate baker; prefers a small family in the country; has no objection to go a short distance; can be seen until engaged at No. 203 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate baker; prefers a small family in the country; has no objection to go a short distance; can be seen until engaged at No. 203 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a respectable girl; is a first-rate cook and baker; prefers a small family in the country; has no objection to go a short distance; can be seen at No. 136 East 29th-st., front basement.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook; is a first-rate

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 PER CENT BONDS,

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED,
DRAFTS DRAWN ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &C.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

M. C. MORGAN.
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall.) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 167, of the Laws of 1863, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land required for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-house thereon. It will bear intercst at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D., 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1862.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 20th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY. J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., San-
Theo. W. Dwight, L. L. D., itary Commission,
Col. Col. Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren. M. D.,
Col. College. Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The adjourned meeting of the Bondholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, subscribers to the agreement of the 10th January, 1862, will be held on THURSDAY, May 15, at 12½ P. M., at the Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, second floor. A general attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES MORAN, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE BUILDING have this day declared a dividend One Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars on each of the Shares, depending upon the nominees alive on the 1st inst.—May 13, 1862.

FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Chairman.
No. 63 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Land Grant Bonds, not assented, will be purchased by the undersigned until the 15th of this month, after which time they will be entitled to only a nominal dividend from the sale of the road. CHARLES ALLARDICE, No. 33 Wall-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The undersigned will purchase coupons falling due 1st July and 1st August next, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named railway company, less the interest for the unexpired time. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

$3,800 GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE Scrip of 1859, 1860 and 1861, for sale by WM. C. GILMAN & SON. Removed to No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

WANTED—COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 63 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, OLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB REESE, FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT,
THEODORE W. RILEY, D. L. SUYDAM,
S. CAMBRELENG, ROB'T. SCHELL,
JOSEPH FOULKE, STEPHEN HYATT,
HENRY M. TABER, WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JAMES S. SANFORD, JOSEPH BRITTON,
JOHN PENFOLD, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JOSEPH GRAFTON, AMOS ROBBINS,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU, LEBBEUS B. WARD,
THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, WM. REMSEN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,

Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers

THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPAN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A and First, Second and Third avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenues A, First and Second; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; across First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and across Third-avenue at Fifty-ninth-street. All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, May 17, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOMAS B. TAPPAN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board,
No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board,
No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c.,
No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND Advertising of the Board of Aldermen will hold their final meeting on THURSDAY, the 15th inst, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering papers referred to them relating to the advertising of the Common Council and the other Departments.

F. I. A. BOOLE.
JOHN H. BRADY.
WM. WALSH.
JAMES REED.
HENRY SMITH.
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 5, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All parties interested in the removal of the present T rail in Centre-street from Chambers to Broome streets, and substituting the grooved rail, are requested to attend.

GEORGE ROSS,
GEORGE A. BARNEY,
ABRAHAM LENT,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
} Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 5, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties interested in the disposition of Tilford's Hall for a drill-room are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Councilmen, will meet in Room No. 5, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, May 14, at 2 o'clock P.M., Subject: *The Consideration of the Confirmation of Assistant Engineers.*

SIMON HAZLETON,
SAML. T. WEBSTER,
WM. H. GEDNEY,
} Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1862.—English and Foreign Patent Office. Messrs. DE FONTAINEMOREAU & GILBEE, No. 4 South-st., Finsbury, London, E. C.; No. 1 Rue de Cypiès, Brussels.

Provisional protection £5; patent in France, £10; Belgium, £5; exhibitors represented. Offices in Paris and Brussels.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia,, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 834 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 38 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cure. Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

OCULIST AND AURIST.—DEAFNESS, DISCharges from the Ears, Noises in the Head, Blindness, Chronic Inflammation, Weakness of Sight, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, also Nervous Affections and Catarrh, the frequent cause of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av, from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 05 East 26th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THREE SPLENDID carriage horses: also, a fine saddle horse, suitable for ladies' use. Apply at the private stable, No. 140 Greene-st

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.

THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 476½ Broadway.

FOR SALE—NINETY BRAIDING MACHINES, two winding machines, with spoolers; four power looms, mounted with jaquards, three hand-looms, mounted with jaquards, one large turning lathe, and one large-sized paper-roller. The above are all complete and at work at No. 108 North 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 31-st., and No. 113 East 19th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, May 24.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
H. A. GADSDEN, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 24, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, No. 7 Broadway.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed

"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, May 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 31.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95 @ $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30 @ $50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24.....SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A GOOD VESSEL to load grain and flour for Cork and a market. Also, a good vessel to load for a direct port in St. George's Channel. Also, a good ship to load for

OPERATIONS AGAINST RICHMOND.

[Continued from First Page.]

moved to their rear, but in the rapidity of their retreat they were left mainly in Williamsburgh. The town, upon the entry of our troops, was found to be full of sick. Wounded officers had been taken to private houses, in which, moreover, very many stragglers had concealed themselves. The wounded privates had been left in the churches, court-house, and other public buildings, where they were found without the slightest provision for their comfort,—no attendance, no food or water, nothing whatever to alleviate the wretchedness of their condition or increase the chances of recovery. After our troops entered the town many hundreds more were brought from the field outside the village, but the inhabitants showed not the slightest disposition to lift a finger for their relief. On Tuesday morning a flag of truce came in, bearing Dr. CULLEN, the Medical Director of LONGSTREET'S Division of Southern troops, who brought with him fifteen Southern surgeons to attend to their wounded. Dr. CULLEN started out at once to get quarters for his surgeons, but did not return for some hours; meantime, the surgeons strolling about town without passes, and being unable to substantiate their own account of themselves, they all found themselves, before noon, in the guard-house, from which their head officer lacked either the address or the disposition to get them released until the next day. Nor did they appear, even when they did get to work, to enter upon it with any heart or zeal. I dropped into the large church during the day, which was nearly filled with rebel wounded, upon whom several of our surgeons were in constant and active attendance. Three of the rebel surgeons were sitting all the time in the gallery, holding an animated but very leisurely conversation, and paying not the slightest attention to the business which was supposed to have brought them there. One of the Mississippi men, with whom I talked, spoke in the highest terms of the kindness he had experienced at the hands of the Union surgeons, and said it was very different from what they had been taught to expect. I asked him if any of their own surgeons had been to see him. He said one had walked in the day before and looked at him, but had done nothing for him; indeed, he said they were only *looking for Southern officers*. Of the men they took very little notice, leaving them to the care of the Northern surgeons, who made, I was glad to see, no such distinction. Wherever I went and talked with rebel wounded, I heard only one opinion expressed on this subject. They all spoke in the most emphatic and unequivocal praise of the conduc of all our men, soldiers and surgeons, toward them, dwelling particularly upon the fact that they had been taught to expect very different treatment at our hands.

But they were all very sadly neglected for a long time after the battle. Dr. F. H. GETCHELL, Assistant Surgeon of the Third Maine Regiment, told me that when he went into the small Baptist Church, in passing on Tuesday morning, he found *eight* rebel soldiers who had died of their wounds. The next morning he called again and found their dead bodies still lying there, unburied and undisturbed. Very many of the wounded had been placed in, or had crawled into cellars, barns and outhouses, and were not discovered for a day or two. There they lay for twelve, twenty-four and some of them for thirty-six hours, without a morsel to eat or a swallow of water to drink! Dr. GETCHELL mentioned the case of the Captain of a North Carolina regiment, who lay on the field where he fell in the woods, from Monday *until Thursday morning*, with a severe wound through the body, and without anything to eat or drink during all that time. He was then found and brought in, and Dr. GETCHELL said that in a very few hours he began to revive and was then doing well. Scores and hundreds were thus left a long time on the field undiscovered, and, of course, uncared for. The fact that the bloodiest part of the fight took place in the woods, and among felled timber, rendered it very difficult to find the bodies of those who had fallen, and many of the dead remained unburied on Thursday,—three days after the fight took place. The dead were buried mainly where they fell,—the spot sometimes marked by a rude headboard bearing the name of the sleeper beneath, and sometimes without even this slight memorial. As I rode along the James River road, just at the edge of the woods, and close to the spot where the battery had been mired, and the six horses still lay piled one on another, a ghastly heap in the road, I saw two graves, each marked by a board,—on one of which was written "*George C. Browne, a member of Co. E., 26th Reg't., N. Y.—killed May* 5, 1862,—and on the other, "*W. Pollock of Boston, Co. B, 5th Excelsior Brigade, New-York Volunteers, killed May* 5, 1862, *aged* 20." Though these are but two out of hundreds of names, I could not help thinking that their friends might be glad to see that even this slight memorial of their fate had caught the eye of a passing stranger. Upon the open field which had been the theme of HANCOCK'S charge, the dead had all been buried, but large spaces of blood, thickly scattered over the ground, still marked in fresh and revolting colors the spots where they had fallen. Just under a large tree on the left of the field, was plainly marked the spot where Col. WARD, of Alabama, had been struck from his horse and died in his blood, while not ten feet off was similar evidence of the place where his Adjutant had likewise fallen. But the mark of the officer and the mark of the private were both alike; no eye could distinguish the one from the other, nor could any chemistry tell their blood apart.

There were two large barns, one on each side of the road which traversed this portion of the field of the battle. Both were filled with rebel wounded, who had just been brought from the field, and who were receiving the attentions of our surgeons. The drunken rebuff of their principal prevented my entering the hospital,—but the cries of agony that reached my ears, and the sights I saw at a glance through the door, bore sufficient testimony to the intensity of the distress within. Two legs lay on the door-sill, both severed from the same body at the knee, and half a dozen sufferers lay upon the tables awaiting kindred operations under the surgeon's knife. As a general thing, the wounds inflicted upon the Southern troops were much more severe than those sustained by our men. This was owing, probably, to the fact that our side used Minié bullets mainly, which inflict much more terrible wounds than the round balls fired by the Southern troops. Nearly all the wounded with whom I conversed in hospital seemed to regret their connection with the war, and many did not hesitate to say they could have borne their wounds better if received in a better cause. Several from Mississippi said they had been served right for coming so far to fight their own brethren; and others, from Maryland and Western Virginia, expressed the greatest possible contempt and indignation toward the South Carolina troops, whose habit it was, they said, to do all the bragging and shirk all the fighting. In not a single instance, they said, had a South Carolina regiment ever borne the brunt of a battle; they always took good care to get some other regiment in advance of them. These men said they were tired of fighting the battles of such a State. The war had ruined Virginia, and they had had quite enough of it.

The citizens of Williamsburgh are intense and open in their proclamation of secessionism. The place is a famous nest of decayed descendants of the "First Families," whose main patrimony is pride, and whose leading passion is hatred of any man among them who rises by his own merit and industry. This they consider a vulgar, Yankee habit, and they make war upon it with all the rancor of a baseless aristocracy and sentiment that grows sour and malignant as it grows old and incapable of making its hatreds effective. This is the seat of William and Mary College, where Prof. BEVERLEY TUCKER instilled State-Rights-ism into the minds of the Southern youth, and where, ten years ago, he wrote the *Partisan Leader*, as a manual and programme for the treasonable conspiracy which was even then maturing in the Southern mind. The whole tone of the place is false, un-American and Anti-Republican, and it is not at all surprising that it should have been a hotbed of secession. The ladies of the place are especially and intensely vehement in their avowal of secession sentiment. One, a widow, whose husband used to trade largely in New-York, and who told me that for years she wore no dresses but those that came from STEWART'S,—after having her house crowded for days with rebel officers and soldiers, who spent the day (as one of the servants told me) in "cussing and swearing" at the men,—was greatly horrified to hear profane language upon the lips of Union troops, and applied to have the guard doubled to prevent the soldiers from dropping into the kitchen and interrupting her servants at their work! For the first day or two none of the ladies in town would go to the hospitals to look after their own wounded, pretending that they were afraid to go into the streets among the Northern soldiers; and when they were finally given to understand that they *must* give some care to these wounded men, some half-dozen of them marched into the hospitals with secession badges on their breast! I believe they became gradually tamed down under the vigorous and energetic let-alone policy which our troops, by common consent, adopted toward them, and yesterday I saw quite a number of them parading the streets very much as if nothing unusual were going on. I have detected not a few, moreover, from a half-open window blind, holding furtive conversations with the Yankee sentry at the door—for the moment our army entered the town, a guard was placed at every door, and no person was permitted to enter without express permission of the occupant. It is not easy to say to what these stolen interviews may eventually lead. One thing is very clear,—the "best blood of Virginia" is quite capable of still further improvement.

There is one point I desire to impress upon the people of the North. The inhabitants of this part of the Peninsula are on the verge of starvation. The Southern soldiers had absolutely swept them bare of everything, and now the National troops come to gather up the gleanings. Their corn, their cattle, everything they had for themselves and their slaves has been consumed; they have no crops for the coming season and their condition is truly deplorable. It would be a great boon to them if trade could be speedily opened between them and the North.

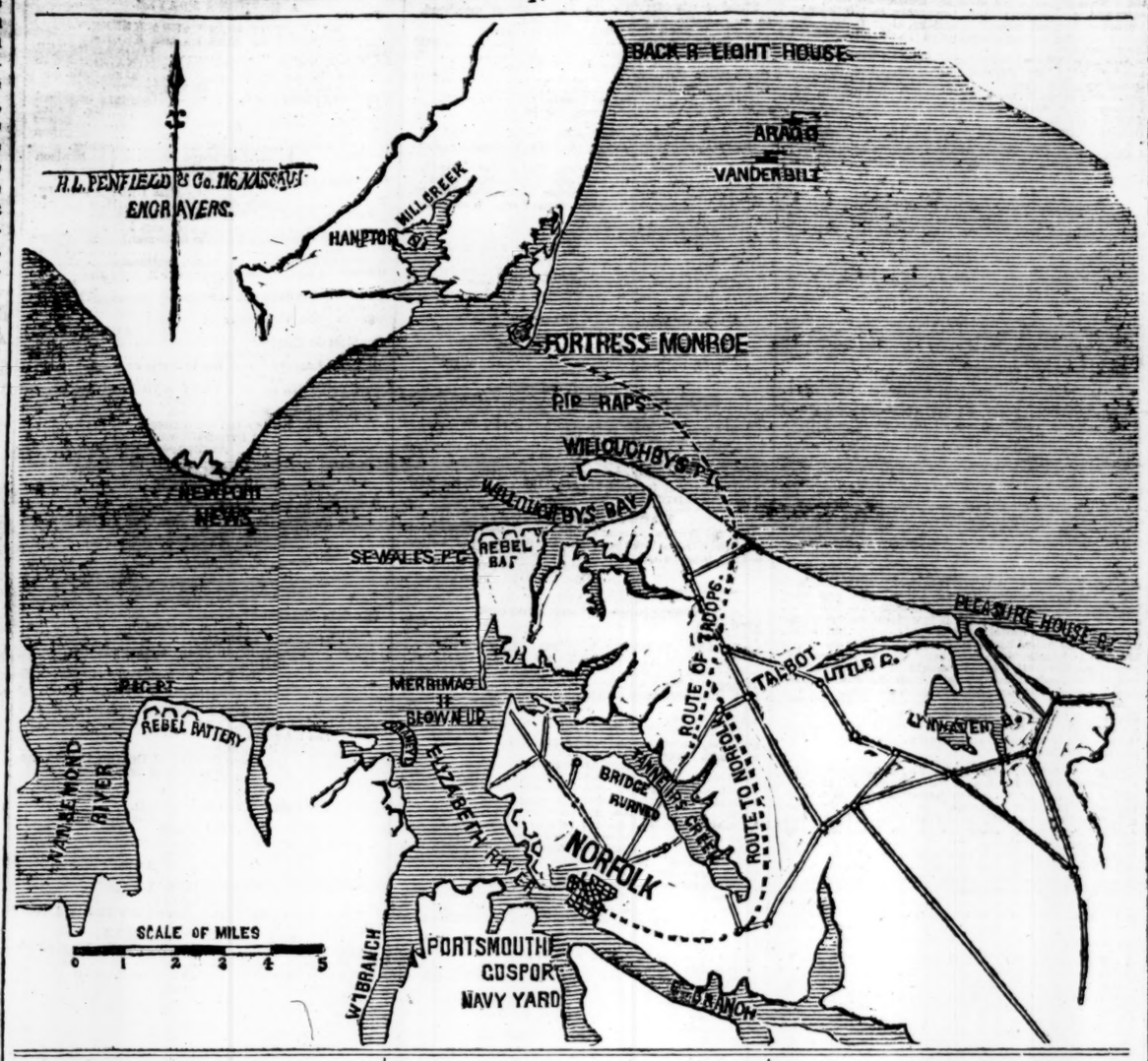
So much for Williamsburgh and the advance of the army of the Potomac beyond it. The retreating rebels, if they continue their route to Richmond, will be speedily hemmed in,—as it is understood the *Galena* and two of our gunboats have gone up the James River, while FRANKLIN has landed at West Point. I still adhere, however, to my opinion that the rebel army has been too quick for us,—that a very large portion of it will have crossed the James River before our gunboats reached it, and that the Confederate States cannot muster in front of Richmond a force sufficient to make any respectable resistance to our advance upon that place. So far as Virginia is concerned, the rebellion is over. She suffered herself to be dragged into this most iniquitous conspiracy against the will of her people, and now she is reaping her reward.

Half a century of her own unaided efforts cannot place her back where she stood when the rebellion broke out:—and nothing but a vigorous, bold, prompt infusion of *free labor* into her industrial system will ever redeem her from the curse of her false pride and her falser institutions.

With these convictions as to the speedy close of the rebellion, I turned my face homeward, and arriving here too late for the boat for Old Point and Baltimore, I am domiciled for the night in the deserted, unfurnished, comfortless but most hospitable extemporized quarters of Gen. JAMES H. VAN ALLEN, whom, with his usual excellent judgment, Gen. MCCLELLAN has appointed Military Commandant and Governor of Yorktown and Gloucester. H. J. R.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST NORFOLK.

Diagram Showing the Route Taken by Our Troops in their Advance, the Position of the Merrimac when Blown Up, and Other Matters of Interest.



The Preparations for the Advance on Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday Morning, May 10, 1862.

We are all excitement here, on account of the expedition now under weigh to Norfolk. I arrived yesterday afternoon and took a room on the excellent steamer *Adelaide* for Baltimore, intending to return at once to New-York. But at about 5 o'clock, half an hour before her time for starting, word came down from the Fortress that she was to be detained for the service of the Government. So we all had to trundle ashore, bag and baggage, while a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery marched on board and took possession. A large number of steamers lying here were put in requisition for a similar service. No secret was made of the fact that the expedition was intended for Norfolk, which, according to the most reliable evidence we can get here, *has been evacuated*. Mention has been made in the dispatches to the Associated Press of the arrival here of a steam-tug which deserted the rebel fleet at Norfolk and came in here on Thursday, and of a report brought by her master and crew that Sewall's Point was being evacuated. These same men also stated that the rebel troops were leaving Norfolk, and that *preparations were making to destroy all the public buildings and the Navy-yard*. Last night, from 5 o'clock all through the evening, a bright light was visible in that direction, and dense clouds of smoke showed clearly enough that all the barracks and works of every kind, all along the shore from Sewall's Point, were being burned.

At about 7 o'clock last evening a heavy rifled gun on Sewall's Point threw a shell toward the Rip Raps, upon which the two heavy guns on the latter shelled Sewall's Point for nearly two hours. What effect was produced of course we could not tell,—but the scene presented was highly picturesque. We stood upon the beach,—the sea perfectly smooth and reflecting, as in a mirror, the hundreds of lights that glanced fitfully along from the vessels gliding to and fro, as well as the moon and stars which hung serenely over the scene. Every instant a bright flash from the Rip Raps lighted up the Bay, and was followed by the heavy explosion of the guns and the roar of the great shell it sent on its mission of destruction. The steamboats lying at the wharf on our right were all alive with the songs and cheers of the embarking troops, while on our left, some ten rods off, lay the *Commodore*, discharging the 900 wounded whom she had brought down from the scene of the fight on Monday last. She presented a terrible spectacle. Every stateroom, every berth, every foot of space on both her upper and her lower decks, were crowded with these poor, maimed, suffering and dying victims of the rebellion. They lay upon the floor,—a few with mattresses under them, more with a blanket, and by far the greatest number without anything whatever between their bruised and mangled limbs and the hard boards. They exhibited wounds of all kinds,—and evinced every degree and variety of suffering. Two or three Sisters of Charity were doing all in their power to aid them,—Dr. CUYLER, the able and accomplished surgeon of this post, was unwearied in his attentions, and they received such care as the case would admit. Ambulances and horse cars were quickly loaded with such of them as could be removed and they were taken at once to the hospital. Others were carried ashore on litters,—while a very large number, all indeed who preferred to do so, were left on board and taken to Baltimore. It was a terrible sight, and while I am ready and disposed to make every possible allowance for the extreme difficulty of making what will strike an observer as adequate provision for such emergencies, I cannot help thinking that all that was possible has not been done for the comfort of our wounded. Some ten or fifteen of our New-York and Massachusetts surgeons were sent to the front at Williamsburgh, on Thursday, where they will find few but the rebel wounded to care for, while here have been thrown into this place a thousand of our own men, whose wounds demand instant and constant care. Then there ought to have been mattresses of some kind for them to lay upon,—more attendants to care for them and better arrangements for providing food. Still, I feel bound to say that nothing could be more admirable or vigorous than the manner in which those of our people who were in attendance performed their labors.

The bombardment from the Rip Raps elicited no reply from Sewall's Point, and I presume it was wasted upon deserted works and abandoned barracks. The single rebel gun fired at 7 o'clock was probably a parting salute,—and I have no doubt that as our troops advance to-day, they will enter Sewall's Point *and Norfolk without the slightest opposition*.

At about midnight, two of our transports got under weigh, and in two hours landed two thousand men at Pleasure Point, which is quite far around the shore, away from Sewall's Point, and just about as distant, by crossing the headland, from Norfolk. I inclose an outline map of the coast, from which the nature of the movement can be traced. The dotted lines represent the route our troops will take.

They met no resistance, and, indeed, found no works or signs of an enemy at Ocean View. They will push forward at once across the land, in hopes to secure some bridges by which the streams of the region are to be crossed,—the principal one being over Tanner's Creek. The distance from the place of debarkation to Norfolk is about fifteen miles, and it is believed they will have no difficulty in reaching that city to-night or early to-morrow morning. Gen. WOOL, with Secretary CHASE, left at 6 o'clock this morning. Other troops are to be embarked during the day as rapidly as possible, and by to-morrow night Norfolk will probably again rest under the Stars and Stripes. I shall accompany the first of the transports to-day.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

Quiet in the City—High Prices of Provisions—The Fortifications Occupied by National Troops—Policy of the Rebel Government—Destruction of Tobacco, &c.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, May 12.

The city continues very quiet. Most of the stores are closed, but it is expected they will open in a day or two, except in cases where the occupants have left the city with the army. Some excitement still prevails, but it is supposed in a few days, when communication is fully opened with the Northern ports, confidence will be completely restored.

Prices of almost everything are astonishingly high. Candles, for instance, of miserable quality, are 60 cents a pound; common brown paper envelopes, 50 cents a package; and brown sugar, 29 cents a pound. A number of stores will be opened, however, in a few days, by parties from Old Point and Baltimore, who will bring supplies of articles much wanted here.

The Post-office and Custom-House will doubtless be reopened very shortly.

Very little Union sentiment is openly expressed.

All over the city our soldiers, both privates and officers, freely talk with the citizens, which must produce a good effect.

All the fortifications in the vicinity are occupied by Union troops, and all the public property is in the possession of the National authorities.

The policy of the Confederate Government appears to be to concentrate their troops at Richmond, and some even say that all the Gulf States will be given up before Virginia, and that Richmond will be held to the very last.

All insist that a desperate resistance will be made at Richmond, if nowhere else.

Several negroes arrived from Suffolk this morning, and report that no troops or guns or fortifications are there, or on the road this side.

Among most of the citizens here, little confidence is felt in the officers of the Confederate Government.

Confederate notes are refused in many places. Gold and silver are welcomed with enthusiasm by all classes of the population, many of whom have not seen either for many months.

Elizabeth River, between Norfolk and Portsmouth, is of a deep coffee color on account of the tobacco which has been thrown into it in large quantities. Some of it was recovered to-day in a damaged state.

Gen. VIELE, the Military Governor, pursues a course calculated to produce the impression of the superiority of the National Government. He throws no obstacles in the way of transacting private business, or in the enforcement of the ordinances of the city Government.

The *Day Book* newspaper will be continued as an afternoon instead of a morning edition, on condition that it shall be respectful in its tone. The first number printed to-day contains striking general extracts from Northern papers, and an editorial statement of the bare facts of the evacuation and occupation of the city.

BEYOND WEST POINT.

Immense Preparations for the Advance to Richmond—Great Occurrences at Hand—Evidences of Rebel Atrocities, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEAR WEST POINT, Va., Friday, May 9.

The south side of York River, opposite West Point, presents a most surprising spectacle. One of the most quiet and retired of places has in a day become peopled by thousands, and its waters vie with the harbors of New-York and Philadelphia in the extent and style of its shipping. A giant host sweeps over the plains adjacent to the river, actively preparing to strike telling blows upon the rebellion.

Important changes, even while I write, are making which bode no good to the rebels. Events crowd upon each other, and you will soon hear of startling occurrences. But I forbear. Our men are eager for the pursuit—more especially that they have discovered evidences of rebel atrocities too horrible for human nature to bear.

Yesterday the body of one of our soldiers was found sitting against a tree, with his throat cut, the evidence of his having been wounded before the foul deed was done being plainly visible. Another was brought in with his head crushed in, probably with the heel of a boot.

Several of our wounded men were found in a house in the neighborhood, to-day, and brought in. GEO. S. GANONG, one of them, tells me that when his company was pressed back at one time, he was shot in the leg and fell. Soon some long-haired troops rushed upon him with threatening gestures. He begged for quarter, but was answered, "No quarter!" "I expected humane treatment from Texans," he said. "You shall have it," said one of them. "No one ever asked hospitality of a Texan in vain." He was carried through their lines, and into the presence of their General, who questioned him closely as to our strength, and as to the extent of the woodland between him and the river. On learning that there was an extensive clearing within, he was anxious to find a guide. GANONG estimates their force at 15,000, while ours was about 10,000. He was carried to a house which was full of the dead and wounded of the rebels, then to another with a like result, then to a third, and then to a fourth. Here he found a place amidst crowds of their wounded. He thinks their loss was very great.

A farmer confirms his statement to the effect that they lost a Colonel and a Quartermaster—both being killed.

A General told this farmer that were Gen. MCCLELLAN not at hand with 60,000 troops, he would kill every d—d Yankee at West Point.

The landing of heavy masses of troops has been going forward all day, and the column has moved off, steady and determined, presenting a magnificent spectacle.

Eltham, a few miles beyond, is the halting place to-night. I will write you from the advance to-morrow.

R. B. Y.

THE COAST SURVEY.

Services of the Bureau in the Capture of New-Orleans—Letter from Capt. Porter.

When the attack on New-Orleans was in preparation, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey detailed a surveying party under the command of Assistant T. H. GERDES, to join the attacking forces and render them all the assistance in their power. The other officers of the party were Messrs. J. S. HARRIS, (also of the United States Boundary Commission corps,) J. G. OLTMANS, R. E. HALTER and T. C. BOWIE. Mr. HALTER had previously joined the fleet and had rendered efficient service in sounding out the Passes of the Mississippi and placing buoys. Com. PORTER acknowledges the important services rendered by this Coast Survey party in a letter to Prof. BACHE, from which we make the following extracts:

HARRIET LANE, FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

DEAR SIR—Amid the exciting scenes here, and the many duties that are imposed on me, I must steal a few moments to tell you something of the share the Coast Survey has had in our doings, and to thank you for the valuable assistance rendered me by the party you sent out here, whose value I knew, and whom I appropriated the moment the Senior Officer, Mr. GERDES, and the others in the *Sachem*, came. The results of our mortar practice here have exceeded anything I ever dreamed of, and I am mainly indebted for my success to the accuracy of positions marked down, under Mr. GERDES' direction, by Mr. HARRIS and Mr. OLTMANS. They made, in fact, a complete and minute survey, from the Jump up to the forts, most of the time exposed to fire from shot and shell, and from sharpshooters from the bushes. The last day they were at work, while Mr. OLTMANS was putting up a station within twenty-six hundred yards of the batteries, and in a boat with only four men, he was attacked from the bushes by what they call their sharpshooters, which are no sharpshooters at all, as they shot no one in the boat. The boat's crew drove them off with their rifles, and Mr. OLTMANS went on quietly with his work, and carried out my instructions to the letter. The position that every vessel was to occupy was marked by a white flag, and we knew to a yard the exact distance of the hole in the mortar from the fort; and you will hear in the end how straight the shells went to their mark. Mr. OLTMANS remained constantly on board, to put a mortar-vessel in position again when she had to haul off for repairs, or on account of the severity of the enemy's shot and shell. You may judge how that was, when I tell you that the *Para*, the head vessel of the line Mr. OLTMANS moved in position, had on one occasion 125 shot fall alongside of her in one hour and fifty minutes. Only one struck her, fortunately.

Mr. HARRIS had charge of fixing positions of the vessels on the right hand side of the river, and although they tried their best to drive him away from his duty, he never moved until the duty was fully accomplished. He put the vessels in the positions I assigned, and staid on board while they were exposed to the fire of the heaviest guns in the fort. One ten-inch shot went through the magazine of the vessel he was on board of, but he stayed and watched the shell fall, until we were forced to place her in a more secure though closer position. I cannot speak too highly of these gentlemen. I assure you that I shall never undertake a bombardment unless I have them at my side. Mr. GERDES has been indefatigable in superintending the work, laboring late at night in making charts and providing the officers in command of ships with them—marking the positions of obstructions in the channels, and making all familiar with the main way. No accident happened to any ship going through, notwithstanding the gentlemen in the forts thought the obstructions *impassable*.

We in the mortar fleet received but little damage, having laid the vessels close in to the wood on the left bank of the river; covered their masts entirely with bushes, so that the enemy never saw them at all. One man was killed, six wounded, and though there was a rapid fire kept up for 144 hours, without scarcely any intermission, and seven thousand shell were thrown, not an accident happened from firing or any other cause to vessels, mortars, or men. * * * * * Twelve hours after the ships had passed the fort, six of the mortar vessels were at sea, filled with ammunition and provisioned, blockading the rear of Fort Jackson, the approaches to which had also been surveyed by the Coast Survey party. Next day Fort Jackson surrendered *to the* MORTAR FLEET. This was as it should be, for the shells made such frightful havoc in the fort that it looked like pandemonium. * * * The bombardment has been one of the most terrific that ever took place, and the fort is a perfect wreck. How the officers and men stood it I cannot conceive. What glorious heroes they would have been in a better cause! * * * * * * *

Mr. GERDES has no doubt written you and sent you plans. I keep him pretty hard at work, but the times demand it.

You must excuse my hurried letter, but I could not omit writing to you, to thank your good fellows for what they have done for me, and to thank you for sending them. It was very curious to hear some wiseacres asking here: "What, in the name of Heaven, a Coast Survey party had to do with a bombardment?" They know now.

Yours, very truly, DAVID D. PORTER.

Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

Relief for the Sufferers at Troy.

A meeting of the citizens of New-York, merchants and others, will be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner of William and Cedar streets, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to consider the duty of providing means of relief for the destitute and suffering people of Troy, many of whom have been rendered homeless by the late serious conflagration of a large portion of that city. Signed,

George Opdyke, Samuel Sloan, R. M. Blatchford, T. Tileston, S. Draper, S. D. Babcock, Isaac Bell, Joseph Walker, Prosper M. Wetmore, F. S. Winston, James Gallatin, Robert T. Haws, M. H. Grinnell, C. H. Marshall, E. J. Brown, Abram Wakeman, John J. Cisco, B. R. Winthrop, Nehemiah Knight, Marshall O. Roberts, Joseph Hoxie, And others.

THE TURF.—Yesterday, at Fashion Course, the first great match of the season came off, for a purse, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness. D. P. entered b. m. *Sunapside*, J. D. McMANN [illegible] *Eddy*, and S. M. McLAUGHLIN b. g. *Native* [illegible] *Sunapside* was the favorite previous to starting at [illegible] to 100. She won easily in three straight heats. Time: 2:24½, 2:21½, 2:21½.

[Advertisement.]

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
HOSIERY,
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 146 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street.

For the accommodation of our up-town friends and customers, we have opened a branch at the above location.

A. H. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 65 Bowery.

N. B. Particular attention given to the manufacture of fine Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., to order.

[Advertisement.]

"A HAT! A HAT! MY KINGDOM FOR A HAT!"—Shakespeare has it "horse," but KNOX has it "hat." The fashionable public go to KNOX'S Hat Store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, as regularly as his incomparable styles for each season appear. Do go there, reader, and look at his Spring Hats. Such light and graceful beauties were never before displayed in hatdom.

[Advertisement.]

Is it possible that any soldier can be so foolish as to leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cure for bowel complaints, fevers, sores and scurvy. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WHO DON'T LOVE A DOG?—Almost every lady has one of some breed for a pet, and hence every lady is thronging the Museum to see their peculiar favorites, for all kinds are represented there.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Alma, from Nassau, N. P.—Messrs. M. L. Havens, F. W. Hutchins, R. N. Baldwin, J. W. Lanery, Dr. S. Wilson, W. S. Gould, E. Mail.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets.... 7 08 | Moon rises... 8 27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 40 | Gov. Island. 8 29 | Hell Gate.... 9 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 13.

Arrived.

Sanitary Commission Floating Hospital steamship Daniel Webster, Bleihan, Yorktown May 12, at 9½ A. M., with sick and wounded.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Broone, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. A. Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Hotspur, Johnson, Hong Kong Jan. 25, and Batavia Feb. 11, with teas, &c., to F. Hathaway. Has been within 2 ds. sail of New-York the last 6 ds. April 15, no lat. or lon., spoke Br. bark Elizabeth Anne, from Rio Grande for Queenstown, 46 ds. out. April 22, lat. 6 30 N., lon. 45 22 W., was in co. with ship Surprise, from Batavia for New-York. May 15, passed the wreck of a sunken schooner, with masts above water, in 13½ fathoms water, E. ½ S. off Barnegat.

Ship Java, Daggett, London and Gravesend March 30, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Jan. 17, (outward passage,) Jas. Carr, seaman, fell overboard and was lost. April 18, Alexander Brown, a seaman, sent home by the American Consul, died of consumption. Lat. 44, lon. 50 30, saw a large iceberg.

Ship Ironsides, Chase, Liverpool March 30, with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Had light W. winds all the passage. 9th in. t., lat. 41 30, lon. 65 15, spoke ship Chase, from Bremen for New-York.

Ship Harriett, (of Boston,) Bassett, Cardiff March 16, via Boston 4 ds., coal to master.

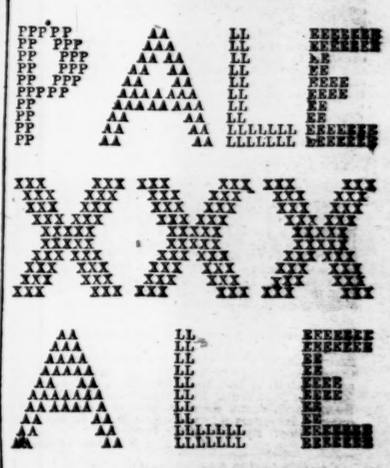
Ship Alliance, (Br., of Liverpool, Eng.,) Acting Master Welch, from Fort Macon 6 ds.

Brig Matron, (of Newport, R. I.,) Taylor, Port Royal 9 ds., in ballast, to N. L. McCready.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK



IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The renowned jewels of MADAME RACHEL consisting of:
1 diamond box, presented by the Emperor Napoleon III.;
1 diamond bracelet, presented by Queen Victoria;
1 diamond brooch, presented by Princess Mathilde;
1 silver dressing-case, presented by Prince Gortschakoff;
will be sold at a great sacrifice at the Everett House.
Call for a few days, until 2 P. M.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 12, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, Croton Aqueduct Board. THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN,

ALLEVIATOR—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. No caustic, no acid, no pain. Warranted to produce results satisfactory and surprising. Price, 25 and 50 cents, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 313 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT HARLEM.—ON THURSDAY, 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at the large double house on 2d-av., between 124th and 125th sts., a general assortment of household furniture; also, lumber wagon, cart, a large lot of old lumber, mahogany and pine doors, window frames, glass sashes, &c.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 1 Patchin-place, 10th st., west of 6th-av., for three days.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, 28 cents, [silver.] Five, (different powers,) $1. Mailed free. F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 226, P. O., Boston, Mass.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE. [illegible]